FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 073 *15 April 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Hits U.S. Space Militarization Plans [Bogatov, 6 Apr] AA 1
Mozgovoy Claims U.S. Plans Space Laser Weapons [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Mar] AA 3
PRAVDA Views U.S. 'Nuclear Maniacs' War Games [Kurdyumov, 5 Apr] AA 4
USSR's Milshteyn Speaks at Physicians' Congress [Maslennikov in PRAVDA 5 Apr] AA 5
Petrov Cited on U.S., USSR Pacific Strategies [KYODO] AA 6
Nepesov on U.S. Chemical Weapons Charges, Plans [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 Mar] AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Army Paper Editorial on Warsaw Pact Unity [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Apr] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

WPC Vice Presidents Meeting in Moscow Reported [PRAVDA 8 Apr] CC 1
PRAVDA Views Trilateral Commission Tokyo Session [8 Apr] CC 1
PRAVDA Notes EEC Discontent With U.S. Policy CC 1

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

British Parliament Holds Emergency Debates DD 1
Ariyevich Commentary DD 1
Thatcher Statement DD 1
U.S. Intelligence Support for UK Reported DD 1
Koladimerov Observations on Falklands Dispute DD 2
PRAVDA Reports on Anglo-Argentine Conflict [comparison] DD 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentary on Canadian 'Anti-Soviet Act' [IZVESTIYA] A 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Brezhnev Greets Kim Il-song on 70th Birthday C 1
PRAVDA Calls for Improved USSR-Japan Relations [Ovchinnikov] C 1
DPRK Protests U.S. Military Presence in S. Korea C 2
[PRAVDA 8 Apr]
Mongolian Delegation Views Party Control Work C 2
[PRAVDA 8 Apr]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Publishes Brezhnev Greetings to Le Duan [7 Apr] E 1
Pham Van Dong Discusses Vietnam-PRC Relations E 1
[PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Further PRAVDA Coverage of Vietnam CP Congress [1 Apr] E 1
Reception for Visitors [1 Apr] E 4
Gorbachev Addresses Collective [3 Apr] E 5

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY Delegation Meets Officials, Departs 14 Apr F 1
Further Report F 1
Article on U.S. Sanctions, Propaganda on Poland F 2
[Nikanorov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Sees U.S.-West Europe 'Contradictions' G 1
[Kolesnichenko, 12 Apr]
Bezymenskiy Hits U.S. CW Stocks in W. Germany G 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Mar]
TRUD Views Britain as U.S. 'Accomplice' G 5
[Sisnev, 15 Apr]
Prospect of W. Europe Sanctions Viewed G 6
[NOVOYE VREMYA 14 Apr]
Nordic Foreign Ministers Confer at Reykyavik G 6
[PRAVDA 27 Mar]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israeli Policy Seen Behind Al-Aqsa Incident H 1
Sanctions Against U.S. [Timoshkin] H 1
IZVESTIYA Comment [14 Apr] H 2
Soviet Muslims Protest H 3
Arab Diplomats Meet H 3
Security Council Session H 3
Radio Views Qotbzadeh's Anti-Iranian Activities H 3
PDRY Foreign Minister's Visit to Iran Assessed [Sheftunov] H 4
USSR-Syrian Society Celebrates Evacuation Day [Damascus] H 5
PRAVDA Notes Charges Against Egyptian Communists [8 Apr] H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Opposition to Namibia Independence Viewed J 1
[Lashkul in IZVESTIYA 25 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Media, Reagan Cited on Role in Nicaragua K 1
[Mikhaylov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 28 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Greets Uzbekistan Corn Growers R 1
Terebilov at Conference on Agricultural Theft R 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Mar]
Shcherbitskiy at Kiev Science Academies Session R 2
Leaders Attend Ceremony Honoring Kazakhstan R 2
Ceremonial Soiree on Painter's Birth Anniversary R 2
[PRAVDA 25 Mar]
PRAVDA Editorial on Morale in Collectives [30 Mar] R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 14 Apr Reported T 1
Field Work Progressing; 11 Million Hectares Sown T 1
Kuban Operations Viewed T 1
[Semenenko in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 28 Mar]
Weather Center Reports State of River Ice T 3
[Dementyev in PRAVDA 27 Mar]

PRAVDA HITS U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

PM141427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 4

[S. Bogatov article: "For a Weapons-Free Space"]

[Text] Mankind is anxious to know whether or not the active development of space will lead to its being turned into another arena for the arms race and thus another flashpoint in interstate relations. The peoples of the world are anything but indifferent to whether the skies above them are friendly or are to be filled with space weapons systems with considerable destructive power. "We feel that the general world situation makes it imperative that both of the opposing power blocs show maximum restraint in their military activities," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his address to the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

As in other spheres of international politics, two diametrically opposed approaches to space development have emerged. For the last quarter of a century -- that is, the entire history of practical space exploration, which began with the launch in our country of world's first Earth satellite -- the Soviet Union has been, and continues to be staunch advocate of ensuring that space is used for exclusively peaceful purposes. The United States, in contrast, seeks to turn it into an arena for military rivalry.

Back in 1958 the USSR submitted to the United Nations a proposal to ban the use of space for military purposes on the basis of maintaining the equal security of the United States, the Soviet Union and all other states and the inadmissibility of military advantages for any country. The United States and its allies turned down the Soviet proposal, thus opening the floodgates to the spread of the arms race to space.

In the years that followed, at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, a series of treaties and agreements were concluded which created a generally good basis for solving the task involved in ensuring the exclusively peaceful development of space. In 1963, for example, the international treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water was concluded. This was the first but important step in the struggle by mankind's peace-loving forces to keep space pure.

In 1967 the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodes, was signed. The signatories undertook not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner. In 1977 at the Soviet Union's initiative the convention banning the military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the environment, including terrestrial space, was concluded. Moreover, the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballestic missile systems, under which the signatories undertook, among other things, not to develop, test or deploy such systems in outer space, between the Soviet Union and the United States was signed. The SALT II treaty incorporated a similar undertaking regarding means of putting into terrestrial orbit nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

But, as we know, the U.S. side refused to ratify this treaty.

Dragging the world into another dangerous upward spiral of the arms race, the United States and its allies are embarking on a course of making extensive use of space for military purposes. To this end the United States is developing and building arms systems designed for waging war in circum-terrestrial space and for attacking, from space, targets in the air, on land and at sea. Space military programs were sharply expanded even under the Carter administration. According to a report in the U.S. magazine AVIATION AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, its aim was to ensure "a permanent U.S. lead in space." The Reagan administration has not only declared itself to be this policy's successor but has intensified it in line with the policy it has formulated of achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

Judging from the statements of official U.S. spokesman, the U.S. leadership regards outer space as a potential "theater of operations." Numerous subdepartments to deal with the use of space for military purposes have been created within the U.S. Department of Defense. A special department responsible for planning U.S. military policy in space is already functioning in the Pentagon and a special service -- the "space command" -- is being set up in the armed forces to pool the efforts of the three branches of the services -- Air Force, Navy and Army -- in the sphere of space military operations. The U.S. secretary of defense has been given responsibility for framing and implementing a program combining all civilian space systems in order to take part in "military operations in time of emergency." The Pentagon is thinking of establishing in space a heavily-manned permanent orbital command post.

The U.S. space programs assign a special place to the operations of reusable shuttle spacecraft of the Columbia type. Just the other day the United States carried out the third manned flight of the spacecraft under the shuttle program. The first launch of this kind of craft -- with two astronauts aboard -- took place in April 1981 and the second in November of the same year. The shuttle program is to cost $10 billion. Starting with the fourth flight, scheduled for early July 1982, Columbia-type spacecraft will regularly ferry military cargoes into space. N. van Allen, a leading U.S. authority on space research, has said that the craft's "main role" will be its "military application" and that its use for civilian purposes will remain "a secondary affair." According to U.S. press reports, as early as 1983 Columbia will put into orbit a "massive" top-secret spy satellite.

The U.S. Department of Defense has published a report on a program to deploy lasers on space stations. The report baldly states that the Pentaon is in favor of a "space laser arms race." Some light is thrown on the U.S. program for establishing space weapons stations armed with laser guns or other sources of so-called "directed energy" by the magazine FORTUNE. They are talking, it writes, about creating "a vertible armada of weapons stations in space." Each of these stations, the magazine reports, is to cost around 1 billion. According to calculations made by U.S. experts at least $100 billion will be needed to develop and build this system over a 20-year period.

The United States makes no secret of the fact that the main purpose of the space programs currently being formulated by the Pentagon is to exploit yet another opportunity to try and achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. But even in the United States there are sober-minded experts and scientists who with good reason doubt whether the United States will succeed in overtaking the USSR and who point out that these attempts will only lead to a dangerous escalation of the arms race.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union will not allow the existing military-strategic balance to be upset. It has everything it needs to preserve that balance.

The plans to militarize space currently being hatched by the United States poise a definite threat to peace and international security. The development and adoption of a new generation of space weapons by the United States would bring mankind perilously close to the brink of a world conflagration. The spread of the arms race to outer space would substantially raise the level of the present military confrontation, deepen mistrust in relations between states with different social systems, and make the prospect of achieving tangible results in the disarmament sphere more remote.

As is shown by the experience of history, the United States uses any qualitatively new weapons it develops as a means to apply pressure upon independent states. Given the current intensification of aggressive tendencies in Washington's foreign policy this would result in a further deterioration in the international situation both on a global and regional level, increase the sense of vulnerability felt by small and medium-sized countries, and hamper the preservation and spread of the policy of detente globally.

Washington is trying to exploit the absence of a watertight system of international treaties which would bar the way to the militarization of outer space. As for the Soviet Union, it takes the view that the arms race must not be allowed to spread to outer space. All existing loopholes which can be used in order to deploy any weapons, including a new generation of space military systems, must therefore be closed.

The USSR's principled stance on the use of outer space has been summed up thus by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "Let the boundless ocean of space be pure and free from weapons of any kind. We are in favor of attaining through joint efforts the great and humane goal of eliminating the possibility of the militarization of outer space."

At the Soviet Union's initiative, the 36th session of the UN General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment in outer space of weapons of any kind.

A draft treaty of this kind proposed by our country envisages states giving undertakings not to put into Earth orbit objects carrying weapons of any kind and not to station such weapons in outer space in any other manner. Weapons are also not to be stationed on reusable manned spacecraft either of the existing type or of types which may be developed in the future.

The UN General Assembly recommended that the disarmament committee initiate talks with a view to agreeing to the text of a treaty. The conclusion of such a treaty would place a reliable barrier in the way of the militarization of space, put a brake on the arms race in one of its most dangerous spheres, reduce the threat of a nuclear war breaking out and help improve the international atmosphere.

In order for this treaty to become a reality there must be good will and a constructive approach on the part of all states including the United States and its allies. The Soviet Union is for its part, agreeable.

MOZGOVOY CLAIMS U.S. PLANS SPACE LASER WEAPONS

PM141059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy article under the rubric "Facts and Fantasy": "The Pentagon's Space 'Leavening Agent'"; the text is accompanied by photograph captioned: "A NKC 135 Aircraft on Which Laser Weapons Are Being Tested"]

[Text] Last fall the novel "Death Ray" appeared on the shelves of U.S. bookstores. Its author, the British journalist Robert Moss, is well-known for his numerous works on the "Soviet menace." He was true to form. The novel is about the invention of a "death ray" which the Soviets allegedly plan to beam onto U.S. territory from space; instantaneously incinerating every living thing.

Moss's anti-Soviet ravings obviously made a deep impression on the editors and script-writers of America's NBC and ABC television companies. No, they did not immediately start shooting a serialized blockbuster. They chose a different tack -- making "documentaries" on the Russian machinations in space.

Poor Mr Moss! His U.S. colleagues have clearly gone one better than him. Thus ABC's (J. Makueti), citing "Pentagon sources," claimed that a Soviet military station designed to destroy U.S. satellites with mini-missiles is already orbiting the Earth. But this is just the beginning; next year "the Russians will be putting laser weapons into space" (the same "death rays" with which R. Moss was scaremongering).

These fantasies are a far cry from reality. It is the United States, not the USSR, which is starting an arms race in space. As Senator W. Proxmire said, "military tasks are increasingly being brought to the fore" in National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) activity.

Back in 1974 the Pentagon began developing facilities designed to destroy Soviet satellites. The flight program of the reusable shuttles is geared to militarist plans. With their help a variety of military installations, from spy satellites to laser "cannons," are to be put into circumterrestrial space. According to the magazine AVAIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, by the mid-eighties the Pentagon will have squeezed $4.5 billion out of the taxpayer for these purposes.

Last year the White House carried out a shakeup of the NASA leadership. James Beggs, vice-president of the General Dynamics Corporation -- one of the Pentagon's main contractors -- was appointed NASA director. Hans Mark, former secretary of the Air Force, became his deputy. Speaking of future shuttle flights, he said that "military cargoes are essential to the maintenance of national security and could therefore mean less room for scientific and commercial programs." He couldn't have made things clearer!

The United States is also working flat out to develop laser weapons designed to equip space "cruisers." Under the "Triad" program, in whose implementation the leading military-indsutrial concerns are involved, laser systems are being tested at the China Lake and San Juan Capistrano sites in California. Admittedly, the success in this sphere have so far been extremely modest. A NKC 135 aircraft firing on a missile with a laser beam was unable to hit it.

The Pentagon strategists also plan to use the Moon for military purposes. This was reported in Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH. It seems that experts at Strategic Air Command headquarters in Omaha and the Redstone Arsenal are working out where and how to site laser "cannons" on the Moon.

The United States is doing its utmost to block any measures being taken to prevent the militarization of space. At the last UN General Assembly session it refused to support a Soviet initiative on the need to conclude a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space. Yet the delegates of 123 states spoke in support of this proposal.

These are the facts. They are, of course, well-known to those responsible for the bogus TV program about "the USSR's machinations." But ABC and NBC have no inhibitions about clouding the issue. What for? In order to trick ordinary Americans into shelling out for military programs.

It only remains to add that it is not only the Pentagon that is behind this sordid propaganda ploy. The program organizers let slip the name of another of their prompters -- the ultraconservative Heritage Foundation, an organization knocked together by "beer king" and multimillionaire Joseph Coors. This magnate has a vast empire. It is expanding like leavened dough and comprises several enterprises. They include Coors Porcelain, which specializes in the manufacture of units for missiles and spy satellites. J. Coors regards himself as the Reagan administrations' "spiritual mentor." That is why he is encouraging it to engage in space adventures.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. 'NUCLEAR MANIACS' WAR GAMES

PM150943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "The Nuclear Maniacs' "Games'"]

[Text] Washington -- After putting forward the wild idea of the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war, American startagists are gradually working toward instilling in Americans, who demand that the unleashing of nuclear catastrophe be prevented, the idea that even a general nuclear war is not the end of the world and that the majority could survive by sitting it out in a safe place.

The broad 7-year program approved by the President for preparations to evacuate two-thirds of the U.S. population in the event of the threat of the inevitable outbreak of nuclear war should be seen in this light.

The new $4.2 billion program published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency proceeds on the basis that the President will know a week in advance about the need to embark on the evacuation of residents from 380 "high-risk areas," including areas close to 61 military sites and 319 cities. The designation of sites where the evacuees could shelter from radioactive fallout is up to the state authorities.

Pointing out that a new civil defense program was adopted and approved by the President 3 December last year at a session of the National Security Council, the Washington POST notes that the Reagan administration has given no explanation of why the decision on large-scale emergency preparations was adopted precisely at this time.

But it can hardly be regarded as coincidental that in the first 5 days of March this year the White House leadership held top-secret exercises in case of nuclear war. These maneuvers, codenamed Ivy League, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL reported, citing high-ranking figures in the administration, were the first comprehensive exercises since 1956 involving the military and civil administration structure and communications systems and rehearsing operations in the event of a general nuclear war.

During the exercise the "war" was directed from the White House by former secretary of state W. Rogers, who took the part of "president," while former CIA director R. Helms played the role of "vice president." The "games," which involved the worldwide movements of more than 1,000 high-ranking American civilian and military figures, were observed by President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Haig, Defense Secretary Weinberger and National Security Adviser Clark.

Such militarist preparations indicate that the U.S. administration, while putting forward no positive programs aimed at preventing nuclear war, is seeking to whip up military hysteria and keep the American people in a state of fear in the face of the mythical "Soviet threat."

USSR'S MILSHTEYN SPEAKS AT PHYSICIANS' CONGRESS

PM150947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov report under general heading "Upholding Peace on our Planet"]

[Text] Cambridge, 4 Apr -- General discussion of the problems of the medical consequences of thermonuclear war for the peoples of the European continent continued here yesterday at the second International Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

The accelerating arms race and the associated increase in the threat of thermonuclear conflict, as was noted in the report of Prof. H.J. Richter (FRG), is having a demoralizing effect on the population of West European countries and causing a sense of despair and hopelessness in some people. At the same time sentiments of protest are strengthening, particularly among young people, leading to a new upsurge in the peace movement in West European countries. We must help the residents of our continent, Professor Richter stated, to realize that the nuclear threat is our common trouble and that we must either perish together or preserve peace by joint efforts.

Military experts who have come to Cambridge from various countries also took part in the discussion devoted to analyzing the circumstances which could lead to the outbreak of nuclear war and the possibility of preventing such a war.

Soviet military doctrine, Prof M. Milshteyn, member of the USSR's delegation, said in his speech, totally rejects the concept of so-called "limited" nuclear war now put forward by certain Western strategists. In the opinion of Soviet military experts any thermonuclear war, whether it begins in Europe or elsewhere in the world, would inevitably take in other regions and become a world conflagration. The most reliable way of preventing this is to reject any attempts to resolve political issues by means of the threat of using nuclear weapons and to take the path of reducing stockpiles on an equal, balanced basis, as the Soviet Union has long been persistently proposing.

PETROV CITED ON U.S., USSR PACIFIC STRATEGIES

OW150237 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, April 14, KYODO -- A Soviet expert on international affairs has said his country will take necessary measures if the United States reinforces its Pacific fleet by deploying Trident or cruise missiles. Prof. Dmitriy Petrov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said the Soviet naval strength in the Far East almost equals that of the United States at present.

While the United States has an edge over the Soviet Union in terms of assault capability, the Soviets have a stronger defensive force of submarines and minelayers, Petrov said in a recent interview with KYODO news service. But he said the U.S. government plans to deploy cruise missiles or intermediate-range missiles in the Far East. If the United States arms its seventh fleet with such nuclear-armed vehicles, the Soviet Union will be forced to take measures to offset the American attempt to tip the current military balance in the area, Petrov added.

The Trident missile can fly up to 7,800 kilometers, long enough to hit targets in European Russia well beyond the Urals. Petrov said the nuclear missiles can reach Soviet territory within three to four minutes if they are deployed in northeastern Asia. This would be too short for the Soviet Union to accurately determine whether a particular U.S. missile is really aimed at its territory or if it had been launched by error or accident, Petrov said. He said such a situation could mislead the Soviet Union to launch unwarranted retaliation.

Japan and the Soviet Union are separated, at the closest, by the 42-kilometer Soya Strait between the islands of Hokkaido and Sakhalin.

The professor warned that Japan should stay out of U.S. strategy in the Far East. To avoid a "dangerous" military involvement, Petrov went on, Japan should try to restore reliable relations with the Soviet Union as proposed by communist leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Japan is also advised to put its common, shared interests with the Soviet Union ahead of everything else in formulating its foreign policy toward Moscow, he added, without elaboration. But Petrov said that Soviet forces in Asia are aimed at the United States and China, not Japan.

NEPESOV ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGES, PLANS

PM150837 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article: "Behind a Screen of 'Yellow Rain'"]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig stated for the first time last fall that he possessed "irrefutable" evidence of the use of "Soviet-made" chemical and toxic weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, many people thought at the time that this was just another absurd short-lived fiction. But then Haig was joined by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, his "companion" when it comes to anti-Soviet fabrications, and...all Hell was let loose!

U.S. newspapers, various "voices," and representatives of the State Department and other U.S. departments produced all kinds of accounts of a "yellow rain" that is allegedly landing on inhabitants of Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. In so doing they all took oaths and swore that they possessed "material evidence" and eyewitness accounts....

Of course, the slanderous fiction about "Soviet yellow rain" was not corroborated and could not have been corroborated, since nothing of the kind exists. A group of five UN experts sent to Indochina at the U.S. delegation's insistence was unable "to discover evidence or symptoms among the people questioned to show that they had been subjected to the effect of chemical toxins."

All would seem clear. But no! The malicious "yellow rain" story continues to be told and retold by its creators. Haig again spoke of "yellow rain" on U.S. television recently.

Why is Washington continuing to "beat a dead horse," as Americans say? Why is it endeavoring to convince people of the existence of a "Soviet chemical threat" by trying to prove the unproveable? Because it wants by this means to divert attention from the U.S. chemical arsenal. Whereas last year over $260 million were spent on these ends, this year the figure is almost double that. The draft federal budget for fiscal year 1983 plans to allocate $810 million for the mass production of chemical warfare agents, and in 1984 it is planned to spend $1.5 billion. The total cost of the U.S. preparations for chemical war will be $10 billion.

In a word, the White House held a great street carnival for the U.S. "chemical kings" when it ordered the beginning of production of a new generation of gas weapons. It is well known that approximately 90 state and private enterprises across the ocean are engaged in manufacturing chemical bombs and shells. One plant, for example, was planned by the firm Vitro Corporation of America. The production of Sarin, a paralyzing nerve toxin first synthesized in 1936 at a plant of the IG Farben concern in Hitler's Germany, was organized there. At the end of World War II the Americans seized and exported not just the patent and technological documentation but also leading German experts to America. By 1955 the U.S. plant had already manufactured up to 30,000 tons of Sarin.

Sarin was followed by the creation of a new paralyzing nerve toxin known by the codename VX. While Sarin evaporates in between 15 minutes and 5 hours, VX is effective for between 3 and 20 days. One liter is sufficient to wipe out 1 million people and seriously poison a million more.

From these and similar means of mass destruction U.S. militarist circles are creating so-called binary or two-component weapons. A 155-mm shell containing binary Sarin has already been adopted. Bombs, shells and even cruise missiles are being developed to be filled with binary VX. With this in mind, the construction of a special plant has begun in the vicinity of Pine Bluff (Arkansas). Meanwhile, as Haig himself has triumphantly declared, a start has been made on "creating an offensive 'two-component' chemical weapons potential."

Why are the U.S. militarists so happy about binary weapons? It appears that unlike the approximately 100 types of chemical ammunition already existing in the United States, which weigh a total of 150,000-300,000 tons, binary weapons are more convenient and safer to store.

They are kicking up a fuss in an attempt to hide their tracks. They have even stooped to accusing the Soviet Union of using chemical warfare agents where they have left their own traces, which really is the limit. In Vietnam, for example, there were 1.6 million victims of U.S. toxins and 44 percent of the tropical forests and 40 percent of the sown area were affected. There is a U.S. Air Force report that contains the first official recognition of the fact that the United States secretly used toxins in Laos, too. The poisoning of that Southeast Asian country's territory, the report says, began in December 1965 on the insistence of General Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. Expeditionary Force in South Vietnam.

On 11 June 1980, monstrous sabotage was carried out against children in Afghanistan using paralyzing nerve gas. Several saboteurs were successfully arrested and chemical grenades were found on them. Their contents proved to be very similar to the paralyzing nerve gases tested at one time at Fort Detrick (United States).

Highly influential political observers believe that Washington needed this whole unworthy ballyhoo over the mythical "yellow rain" to distract attention from the American military planners' dangerous schemes with regard to Europe. In blunt terms the New York TIMES has written that "the Pentagon considers Europe the most likely battlefield for waging chemical war and intends to store stocks of its new shells there." "Secret Pentagon plans," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL stressed, "have long since decided on locations for deploying binary weapons on FRG territory: It is envisaged that five chemical weapons dumps will be built, including in the Allgau and the Black Forest."

These are irrefutable facts, not groundless fantasies. Some people across the ocean would like to turn Europe into a gigantic gas chamber. For its part, the Soviet Union consistently advocates banning and eliminating all types of weapons of mass destruction, including all varieties of chemical weapons. The policy of the U.S. ruling circles, who have adopted a course toward stepping up preparations for chemical war, cannot fail to cause increasing alarm among the peoples of all continents.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, "The course of further inflaming the international atmosphere, cranking up the arms race and destroying normal relations among states bodes ill for all peoples, including, of course, the American people, and may cause considerable harm to all humanity. So we are firmly convinced that this course cannot gain the support of the peoples and has no future. And the sooner this is realized by its initiators, the better it will be for everyone."

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON WARSAW PACT UNITY

PM141315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Unity, Cohesion"]

[Text] The creation of the USSR and its entire 60-year-long development are of truly abiding international significance and mark an important historical milestone in the age-old struggle of progressive mankind for the equality and friendship of the peoples and for the revolutionary renewal of the world. As the great Lenin sagaciously foresaw, the new social system engendered completely different international relations free of the discrimination, dominance and subordination characteristic of the capitalist world. The fraternal socialist countries set an example of these relations.

Interstate relations characteristic of the nature of socialism are embodied most fully in the socialist community. The communist and workers' parties are its living soul. The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" stresses that the socialist community "epitomizes the new socialist type of international relations among sovereign equal states, united by a community of fundamental interests and aims and Marxist-Leninist ideology and strengthened by bonds of comradely solidarity, mutual assistance and comprehensive cooperation."

Comradely solidarity, comprehensive cooperation, fraternal friendship, mutual assistance, unity and cohesion have always been very important factors in the successful development of the socialist community as a whole and of each country belonging to it. But they have acquired special significance in our time. This is conditioned primarily by the present stage of development which the socialist countries have reached. They are striving to utilize with the utmost efficiency all the potential of the international division of labor and production sharing and specialization in the interests of the further steady development of the economy and the fuller satisfaction of working people's demands. With this aim the fraternal countries are expanding and deepening their cooperation within the CEMA framework and raising the standard and quality of reciprocal economic relations.

At the same time, the need to further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states is determined by the situation now emerging in the world arena. When describing it, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions that that is not just complex and acute, but fills one with anxiety for the further development of international relations. The latter-day champions of "cold war" and of dangerous brinkmanship on the edge of real war have taken a course toward raising the temperature of the international atmosphere still further and toward disrupting normal relations among states. U.S. ruling circles are cranking up the arms race on an ever-increasing scale. Washington's military programs and doctrines proceed from the admissibility of nuclear war. Confrontation with the USSR and a desire for military supremacy are openly proclaimed as the goal of its policy. World peace is threatened by the growth of militarism and hegemonistic aspirations, the intensification of aggressiveness and the appearance of adventurism in U.S. policy. Even in the Western press, such a policy has been called "a course toward political catastrophe."

The unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the cohesion of all peace-loving forces of the world are a major condition for eliminating the threat of war, ending the arms race and preserving and consolidating detente. Working people of the socialist community states and all honest people of the world have unanimously approved and fervently supported the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives set out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and in his speech in Tashkent. They are firmly resolved to curb the arms race and repulse the forces of militarism and war.

The fraternal socialist countries are comprehensively strengthening their combat alliance enshrined in the Warsaw Pact which reliably ensures their security and cooperation in the struggle to consolidate peace in Europe and throughout the world. The states united within the Warsaw Pact support the military-strategic balance of forces in the world arena, a balance which curbs imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The whole world heard Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words: "Let no one expect that socialism will not defend itself. It will defend itself, and with the utmost determination."

A consistent adherence to the cause of peace combined with the reliable defense of socialism and effective solidarity in the peoples' struggle against imperialist rule and all manifestations of hegemonism -- these are the two indissolubly linked principles of the socialist community countries' coordinated Leninist foreign policy. These principles were reaffirmed with full force during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The results of this visit were perceived throughout the world as a vivid manifestation of the steadfastness of socialist internationalism and of the socialist community's might.

Soviet servicemen make a great contribution to strengthening the socialist community's might. They are well aware that the militarist course and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc headed by the United States compel the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to take measures to maintain our community's defense capability at the requisite level. This is a grim necessity of the present day world. Realizing it, servicemen of the armed forces ensure the reliable defense of socialism's cause by their selfless military labor. Their vivifying Soviet patriotism and ardent socialist internationalism are manifested in concrete daily deeds and in the further raising of vigilance and combat readiness in the face of imperialist reaction's aggressive intrigues.

In this respect particularly great responsibility rests on Soviet servicemen serving beyond the motherland's borders on the territory of a number of socialist states. In their daily contacts with those states' working people and with the fraternal armies' servicemen with whom they are linked by indestructible bonds of friendship and combat cooperation, they act as ambassadors of the world's first socialist state. In step with the servicemen of all Warsaw Pact states' armed forces, Soviet servicemen are tirelessly improving their combat skill and standing vigilantly on guard over the revolutionary gains of the peoples of the indestructible socialist community.

WPC VICE PRESIDENTS MEETING IN MOSCOW REPORTED

PM150941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Consultative Meeting"]

[Text] A consultative meeting of WPC vice presidents under the chairmanship of WPC President R. Chandra was held in Moscow 6-7 April.

It examined topical questions of the peace champions' movement in the light of the present international situation and mass actions by the peace-loving public in connection with the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and with preparation for the world congress of the peace champions movement in Prague scheduled for June 1983.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

PRAVDA VIEWS TRILATERAL COMMISSION TOKYO SESSION

PM150735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Differences Have Not Been Overcome"]

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Apr -- The session of the so-called trilateral commission -- a nongovernmental organization including representatives of political and business circles of the United States, Japan and the West European countries -- has ended in the Japanese capital in an atmosphere of the most acute differences on all questions discussed. During the discussion on trade and economic issues, the local press notes, "the only point in common was the recognition of the chronic contradictions." The sides tried with all their might to blame each other for the economic difficulties.

In particular the U.S. representatives sharply criticized Japan for its positive balance in bilateral trade and demanded that urgent steps be taken to curtail Japanese exports to the United States.

The session also touched on the question of trade with the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries. MAINICHI points out that the West European participants in the discussion stressed the utter unsoundness of economic blackmail against the USSR and the other socialist countries, but the U.S. delegates insisted on continuing the implementation of "sanctions." As a result, the differences in their views prevented even the publication of a report on this point on the agenda.

PRAVDA NOTES EEC DISCONTENT WITH U.S. POLICY

LD150802 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- A grouping of West European states has lately taken a number of joint actions in the international arena: This is a question of the participation of a number of countries of the Ten in the so-called multinational forces in Sinai, in actions and declarations which constitute a gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland, etc., writes today's PRAVDA. In spite of the "European" camouflage of this political activity, the newspaper points out, it obviously bears the imprint of Washington's hegemonist policy.

"The attempts, being made at the present stage by certain forces in the EEC connected with the military-industrial complex of the states of the Ten, at turning the community into NATO's European branch are not at variance with U.S. aspirations either. With this aim in view, for example, the assembly of the West European alliance which unites seven of the ten Common Market participants, suggested at the end of last year that 'the member and candidate member countries of the EEC accede to the agreements, in accordance with the bloc was set up at its time.' The EEC countries widely organize the joint production of armaments and actively 'co-participate' together with the United States in piling up an increasing amount of weapons in Europe."

The newspaper, writing about U.S. overt attempts to undermine the positions of the Ten in the world market, points out that the burden of Washington's expansionist policy bears heavily on its European allies. "The endeavours to make the West Europeans pay for the U.S. adventurist course by using a whole number of economic mechanisms are an important element of Washington's overall strategy."

It is no wonder, therefore, the article emphasizes, that even notwithstanding the community of class interests, the participation of an overwhelming majority of EEC members in the military-political bloc of NATO, and the community spokesmen's high-sounding statements about solidarity with the U.S. policy, the Common Market states less and less readily go to concessions to U.S. diktat. Thus, Greece, for example, has officially stated that it does not want to incur losses because of the policy, being imposed on the community by the United States, of economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR.

"After 25 years of propagandist efforts aimed at extolling the 'advantages' of bourgeois integration, the community has now encountered a mass discontent of the population of the EEC member-countries over its policy."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT HOLDS EMERGENCY DEBATES

Ariyevich Commentary

LD141646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Gennadiy Ariyevich commentary on the British parliamentary debates on the Falkland Islands Crisis -- live or recorded]

[Text] British MP's have had to interrupt their Easter holidays again in order to meet for an emergency session to discuss the situation in the southern Atlantic. The session was demanded by the Labor opposition. The London press notes that the need to discuss the problem was brought about by the acute aggravation of the situation and the failure of attempts to settle the conflict through talks which adhered to the hard line taken by Britain's Conservative Government.

As a Peruvian Government spokesman has just reported, London virtually rejected Peru's call for a 3-day truce in the Falkland Islands region. Argentina accepted this proposal. I would like to recall that four British submarines, two of them atomic, are now in the region of the archipelago. A British squadron of 40 vessels is halfway to the war zone proclaimed by Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet. In other words, Parliament has gathered at a tough time and this is leaving its mark on the nature of the debates, which are extremely impassioned and fervent. As THE DAILY MIRROR points out the possibility of an outbreak of war is becoming more and more real.

The Conservative prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, staked everything on maintaining her reputation as the iron lady who is unaccustomed to conceding or withdrawing from anything. But the stakes are nothing more nor less than prestige, prosperity, and the country's security, which is not threatened by anyone but nevertheless is tearing into battle by itself. [sentence as heard] And, as Labor MP Tam Dalyell said, it is not a question of defending the interests of Britain, or even the people of the Falkland Islands; it is question of the careers of the Tory Party politicians who still think in terms of empires.

However, recognition of the threat of a military confrontation in the southern Atlantic is having a more noticeable affect on the mood of the British people. A public opinion poll has shown that nearly 3/5 of the people of Great Britain are against using force to settle the dispute with Argentina. Demonstrations have been staged in various parts of the country to protest the buildup of militarist passions. The British Peace Assembly states that the Thatcher Cabinet's policy represents a threat to universal peace.

Thatcher Statement

LD141944 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] London, 14 Apr, TASS -- The British Conservative Government intends to resort to "gunboat diplomacy" in a conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This is shown by a statement that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made here during the extraordinary debates in Parliament. She said, specifically, that the government is reinforcing the naval force that is now sent to southern Atlantic by doubling the number of the Harrier fighter-bombers. Margaret Thatcher pointed out many times during her speech that Britian is prepared to use military power to regain the islands. She said that if Argentina refuses to make concessions, Britain and its West European partners will continue Argentina's economic blockade.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FOR UK REPORTED

LD142022 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 14 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper Washington POST writes today that high-placed representatives of the administration confirmed that the United States gives assistance to the British naval armada that is bound for South Atlnatic with the aim of restoring by force the colonial status quo on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

According to the newspaper, the United States granted to Britain a separate channel on its communications satellite to enable London to maintain direct communication with the squadron. Britain has also been supplied with intelligence information about movements of Argentine forces in the region. Besides that the United States urgently created a storage of aviation fuel for British planes on the Ascension Island in the South Atlantic. Weather forecasts for the South Atlantic are regularly broadcast for the naval armada.

KOLADIMEROV OBSERVATIONS ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

PY150946 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Military observer Vyacheslav Koladimerov commentary]

[Text] As with any other armed confrontation, the current conflict between Great Britain and Argentina is rooted in political reasons -- that is, in British colonial policy which lay behind the takeover of the Malvinas islands in 1833 when they were occupied by force by English colonizers. [passage indistinct] Great Britain refused to adopt a constructive position in its dialogue with [passage indistinct] thus running the risk of a direct armed conflict. In this [passage indistinct] it took into account the tension of relations with Chile [passage indistinct] the archipelago oil reserves are estimated at approximately 200 billion barrels.

It has been learned that two courses of action are being considered by the White House. The first one is to propose a service as intermediator so that the United States can station troops in the Malvinas until the relations between Great Britain and Argentina are fully normalized. It goes without saying that Washington will determine on its own when that time has arrived so that its troops can remain on the archipelago indefinitely.

The second course would dictate that the United States demand Argentina return the islands to Great Britain in exchange for exercising U.S. influence over Pinochet for him to abandon his pretensions over the Beagle Channel which are a point of acute differences between Chile and Argentina. In the last analysis, the United States will obtain rights over the Malvinas from Great Britain.

In this puzzle, other alternatives which are more promising for the interests of the United States are the real motivation of the U.S. administration rather than the search for an effective solution to the conflict. It is obvious that the United States does not have a precise formula for the solution.

In my opinion, the lack of this formula brings to light Washington's selfish interests as well as the crisis in its policy of military blocs. On the one hand, the United States has mutual commitments with Great Britain through the NATO arrangement; and, on the other hand, in accordance with the Inter-American Defense Treaty signed in 1947, the United States has to espouse the cause of a Latin American state under attack -- that is, Argentina in this case. For the time being the impression is that Washington prefers to act in line with its NATO commitments. This means that, contrary to the hopes of international public opinion that a peaceful solution to the conflict can be found, the British policy of using force is given the green light.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON ANGLO-ARGENTINE CONFLICT

A comparison of the item entitled "TASS Roundup" published on page DD 14 of the 12 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS reports carried in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 April 1982 on page 5 under the general heading "Anglo-Argentine Conflict" reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA adds the following passage to the end of paragraph 5:

"Anyone who talks of the need for a diplomatic solution of the conflict, as the Tories are doing, and then says that he "will shoot first" completely undermines faith in the sincerity of his words," said R. Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

PRAVDA adds the following passage at the end of paragraph 6:

The statement includes a demand for the Conservative government's resignation. The bellicose pronouncements of members of the Thatcher Cabinet and the government's policy, the statement reads, are jeopardizing the possibility of peaceful negotiations with Argentina. The plans of M. Thatcher's Conservative government to resort to military force in the conflict which has flared up between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands were roundly condemned by the British weekly NEW STATESMAN. All the signs are, the magazine writes, that the Conservative Cabinet is still obsessed by "imperial pretensions." There is no other way to describe the dispatch of dozens of warships to the other side of the world with orders to initiate military actions in order to "resolve" the conflict!

PRAVDA omits the last sentence of the final paragraph.

COMMENTARY ON CANADIAN 'ANTI-SOVIET ACT'

LD141618 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS -- "The campaign of anti-Sovietism and spy mania, whipped up by Washington, has involved new adherents of political psychosis, who, acting to please U.S. ruling circles and on their prompting, ignore their own interests and first of all make themselves appear in a clearly ungainly light," the newspaper IZVESTIYA says today in a comment on Canadian authorities' fresh provocative act against the USSR and its representatives in Canada. This act, it emphasises, was undertaken in a bid to "cast aspersions on their lawful activity and erect additional stumbling blocks in the way of a positive development of Soviet-Canadian relations."

IZVESTIYA says that the Canadian Foreign Ministry alleged recently that officials of the Soviet commercial office in Ottawa had attempted to obtain information about some types of "sophisticated technology" by using "covert and unacceptable methods", which violated Canadian laws. The ministry told M. Abramov, chief engineer of the Soviet commercial office, to leave the country because of having engaged in activities "incompatible with his official status". No intelligible answer was given when the Soviet Embassy asked what the Soviet specialist was specifically accused of. Instead, a statement was made, which sounded strange in that situation, that the Canadian Government would not like its relations with the Soviet Union suffering "undesirable damage."

In reality, the newspaper argues, M. Abramov "conducted official negoations with Mr Killam, a representative of the Canadian firm Northumberland Cable, on the possible acquisition of the firm's products, whose export is allowed by Canadian legislation". The talks "were of a usual commercial nature and were held officially at the premises of Soviet offices in Canada."

"When examining the Canadian offer," IZVESTIYA goes on, "it was found out that the products, recommended by the firm, are outdated and do not have any practical interest to Soviet foreign trade organisations. This was explained to Mr Killam in a letter to him. It would seem the question was thereby closed. But it wasn't. U.S. special services, operating through their reliable connections in Canada's espionage department, decided to use the usual commercial episode in their unsavoury political machinations."

"With this aim in mind, according to Canadian press reports, U.S. and Canadian special services masterminded a plan of another anti-Soviet provocation, with Mr Killam and his firm Northumberland Cable, which, incidentally, had offered electrical cable technology belonging, as it became known, to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, being the central figures."

"That this plan existed," the newspaper says, "was indirectly confirmed by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau himself. Speaking at a press conference before Canadian and foreign newsmen, he declared that Killam had acted in close contact with special services. This hardly needs any comment. On M. Abramov's actions, the Canadian premier said that he had not heard the actions of that Soviet representative had been unlawful. The question is then in order: Who after all, and on what grounds, is accusing M. Abramov of 'unlawful activity'."

"The official statement, issued by the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, emphasises that the Canadian authorities' act against the Soviet commercial official was a pre-planned anti-Soviet provocation, designed to undermine Soviet-Canadian links in trade and economy. Therefore, the Soviet Embassy strongly protested to the Canadian authorities and said they would be held responsible for any possible consequences of that base act of provocation."

"The Soviet public is outraged by the Canadian authorities' fresh provocative act and unanimously backs the demands of the Soviet Embassy in Canada," IZVESTIYA emphasises in conclusion.

BREZHNEV GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD141534 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has cordially greeted Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, upon his 70th birthday.

"It is our belief," the telegram says, in particular, "that the further strengthening and development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and states on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism meet the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and promote the cause of peace and socialism."

Leonid Brezhnev wished Kim Il-song the best of health and fresh success in his activities for the good and prosperity of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR IMPROVED USSR-JAPAN RELATIONS

LD141630 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The leading Soviet daily, PRAVDA, has published Vsevolod Ovchinnikov's commentary on Soviet-Japanese relations and here is the gist of the commentary:

This country would like to have the dependable relations of neighborliness, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation with its Far Eastern neighbor, Japan. This clear and constructive stand was reaffirmed by President Leonid Brezhnev in the course of his recent visit to Tashkent. However, there are people who want to make the Japanese people forget the good experience of the past (?few) decades, experience of growing fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the 25 years since the restoration of Soviet-Japanese ties, the two countries have expanded their economic links and exchanges in scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres. They have paved the way for collaboration in developing the natural wealth of Siberia and the Soviet far east.

Unfortunately, the past few years have displayed a trend for curtailing these ties. This is the result of the various anti-Soviet campaigns unleashed in Japan, not without the knowledge of high-ranking officials. There are attempts to make the normal development of bilateral relations dependent on the solution of certain political problems, such as the satisfaction of Japan's unlawful territorial claims. It must be noted that the progress of Soviet-Japanese ties is a thing both sides ought to be equally interested in, and to advance (?definite) preconditions in this field would be unwise.

It is also obvious that the U.S.-inspired turn from international relaxation to confrontation has entailed certain changes in Japan's attitude to the Soviet Union. This involves the [word indistinct] of the notion that the Soviet Union has gone back on its recognition of the existence of territorial issues it allegedly made in a joint statement in 1973. This notion means a deliberate distortion of facts, aimed at deluding the Japanese public. The Soviet side has declared more than once, and in the course of talks in 1973 also, that it views the allegedly unresolved territorial questions as nonexistent. So the talk on some change in the Soviet stand is pointless. As for the joint statement of 1973, the commitments expressed in it are incompatible with Japan's joining the American policy of sanctions and (?with its) restricting official contacts with the Soviet Union.

It is time to place Soviet-Japanese relations on a firm legal foundation, and a peace treaty between the two countries is still unsigned through no fault of the Soviet Union. The Japanese side, which verbally advocates its signature, actually blocks the search for mutually acceptable decisions. It has made no response to the Soviet proposal to discuss the possibility of signing a treaty on neighborliness and cooperation that would consolidate the basic principles of Soviet-Japanese relations and lift them to a new higher level.

Regretfully, there are people who deliberately bank on aggravating Japanese-Soviet relations in order to justify Japan's rearmament (?with) the scare of a Soviet threat. This stance gives rise to anxiety and concern in Japan. Witness the great interest displayed by people in different walks of life in the third traditional Soviet-Japanese roundtable conference to be held in Tokyo soon. At the conference, public representatives of both countries will discuss improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations by means of a dialogue.

The Soviet Union remains a supporter of goodneighborly ties and extensive mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. It reiterates its call for goodneighborliness and expresses willingness to work to promote this cause, based on reciprocity of course.

DPRK PROTESTS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN S. KOREA

PM150959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Stop Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Apr -- The DPRK Government resolutely denounces the buildup of the U.S. military presence and the activation of militarist preparations in South Korea, a statement issued here by a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman says.

The results of the annual session of the U.S.-South Korean Consultative Council "on questions of security" and the U.S.-South Korean joint communique adopted at the end of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's visit to Seoul, the statement emphasizes, attest that Washington intends to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea, to turn it into its military-strategic bridgehead in the region and to prevent the country's unification.

The statement protests the U.S. attempts to involve the South Korean regime even more actively in the implementation of its own military-political plans in the region, to encourage its military preparations and to cobble together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance.

The military hysteria stoked by the United States in the south of the Korean Peninsula and the U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit exercises now taking place there show that U.S. imperialism bears chief blame for the aggravation of tension in this region.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VIEWS PARTY CONTROL WORK

PM150945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Under Interparty Ties Plan"]

[Text] An MPRP delegation headed by B. Dejid, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPRP Central Committee's Party Control Committee, was in the Soviet Union 31 March through 7 April in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP.

The Mongolian comrades familiarized themselves with the work experience of CPSU party control organs. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee, Moskovskiy and Leningradskiy CPSU Obkoms, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Vilnyus party gorkom. They visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a warm, friendly talk with him. Also taking part were I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee; and D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO LE DUAN

PM150957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee

Dear Comrade Le Duan:

Personally and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people, I wholeheartedly congratulate you on your 75th birthday.

Joining the revolutionary struggle in your youth, you devoted your life to the cause of the party of Vietnamese communists -- the organizer of all the heroic Vietnamese people's victories. From being a colonial, semifeudal country, Vietnam has become an independent, free, unified state and a strong link in the great socialist community. The Vietnamese people are firmly and resolutely defending their national sovereignty against the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

The SRV is confidently traveling its chosen path, making a weighty contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

You are well known in the Soviet Union as a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, as an ardent fighter for the triumph of Marxism-Leninist ideas, as President Ho Chi Minh's combat companion and as our country's close friend, and your great and active contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party and between the USSR and the SRV is highly valued.

I sincerely wish you, dear Comrade Le Duan, good health, long years of life and new successes in your feverish activity for the good Socialist Vietnam and in the interests of further strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese fraternity.

With communist greetings

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PHAM VAN DONG DISCUSSES VIETNAM-PRC RELATIONS

PM140927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Readiness for Dialogue"]

[Text] Budapest, 31 Mar -- Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, has touched on the question of Vietnamese-Chinese relations in an interview on Hungarian television. He said: "It is generally known that the Chinese, together with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces, are using the most diverse means in the attempt to undermine our socialist gains. That is why we must always be ready to give a fitting rebuff to all hostile intrigues, including possible Chinese aggression. Vietnam has never been as strong as it is now, thanks to our own might and our ties with our friends.

"At the same time I must stress that we would like to restore the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. We have repeatedly made proposals on normalizing SRV-PRC relations. We very much regret that the Beijing leaders have so far rejected all our initiatives."

FURTHER PRAVDA COVERAGE OF VIETNAM CP CONGRESS

PM151301 Moscow PPAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Special correspondents M. Domogatskikh, N. Prozhogin report: "Under the Banner of Internationalism: The Fifth VCP Congress Has Finished Work"]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Mar -- The Fifth Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Congress closed in Hanoi today. It took place in a businesslike, creative atmosphere.

At this highest forum the party, developing the line of socialist building outlined by the last, the fourth, congress, confirmed that line in the light of experience acquired over the intervening period.

In the resolution adopted on the Central Committee's policy report which was delivered by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, the congress called on the party, the army and all the Vietnamese people to further strengthen their unity on the basis of the traditions of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and the principles of socialist collective economic management and do everything necessary to overcome the difficulties which still exist and successfully resolve the tasks of economic building and strengthening the country's defense might. The congress elaborated measures aimed at increasing the militancy of party organizations, enhancing the effectiveness of party leadership of socialist building, improving the activity of the state apparatus and strengthening the party's ties with the masses.

The congress elected the VCP Central Committee, consisting of 116 members and 36 candidate members of the Central Committee.

At the first plenum of the VCP Central Committee, Le Duan was unanimously elected general secretary of the VCP Central Committee.

The following were elected members of the VCP Central Committee Politburo: Le Duan, Truon Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, To Huu, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Le Duc Anh, Nguyen Duc Tam.

The following were elected candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo: Nguyen Co Thach and Dong Si Nguyen.

The Central Committee secretaries are Le Duc Tho, Vo Chi Cong, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Lam, Le Quang Dao, Hoang Tung, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Tran Quynh, Tran Xuan Bach.

With its heroic struggle for the motherland's liberation and unification, its determination to overcome difficulties and build socialism on Vietnamese soil and its loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the VCP has earned profound respect and international prestige. Evidence of this was provided by the participation in the congress's work of 50 delegations representing various detachments of communist, workers' and national liberation movements. The congress received more than 60 messages of greetings from abroad.

The congress delegates and participants in the large public rallies held during these days in the Vietnamese capital listened with great attention to speeches by representatives of fraternal parties, who spoke of the urgent tasks of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of all revolutionary forces in the struggle for peace and progress for mankind and the triumph of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the great ideals of socialism and communism.

The CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was received warmly and cordially in Vietnam.

The fraternal parties' envoys expressed confidence that the Fifth VCP Congress, generalizing the experience of work done and outlining tasks for the coming period, will play an important part in the cause of successfully implementing plans for socialist building.

Speaking from the congress platform, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, gave a high assessment of Vietnam's heroic victories, secured under the leadership of the VCP -- that tempered, experienced detachment of the international communist and workers' movement. With their selfless struggle, he stated, Vietnam's communists make a worthy contribution to the struggle of all peoples who have risen up to defend the cause of national independence, freedom and socialism.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, dwelt particularly on the internationalism of the VCP and the Vietnamese people, who helped the people of Kampuchea in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and the bloody regime of the Beijing expansionists' placemen. Fraternal Vietnam's support, he said, now creates the conditions to ensure Kampuchea's right to live in conditions of independence and freedom. Heng Samrin expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, the other socialist countries, the fraternal parties and all progressive forces in the world for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's revolutinary cause.

The congress convincingly demonstrated the will and determination of the socialist community countries and the fraternal communist and workers' parties to continue to strengthen their cohesion and unity in the common struggle for the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and for socialism and peace throughout the world.

We have come to your country at a time which is difficult for us, M. Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said from the congress platform. Time has confirmed that the measures we adopted to defend socialism were correct. Rest assured, dear comrades and friends, that we will do everything to ensure that socialist Poland continues to make a fitting contribution to strengthening the socialist countries' unity and remains a firm link in the socialist community. We support the SRV's initiatives aimed at establishing a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. We believe profoundly that Socialist Vietnam will successfully fulfill the Fifth VCP Congress decisions and will achieve new successes in all spheres of peaceful building.

Those who have the honor of being present at the Vietnamese communists' congress, declared Jesus Montaine Oropesa, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party, will go home having faith that Vietnam's cause is invincible.

Cuba, the speaker went on, sincerely supports constructive proposals on settling international disputes by means of talks, but at the same time we have told the United States frankly that Cuba can never be intimidated by piratical acts or the threat of force. Like the Vietnamese, we say that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

P. Laurent, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, spoke in his speech of the indestructible ties between communists in different countries who live and fight in different conditions. A vivid example of such ties, he stated, is provided by the fact that Ho Chi Minh, founder of the VCP, took part in 1920 in the congress at which our party -- the vanguard of the French working class -- was created. We have always taken the side of the Vietnamese people, who are fighting against colonialism and for independence. Now as before, French communists are in profound solidarity with the struggle Vietnam is waging to build socialism.

Envoys from national liberation movements spoke of the inspiring example which heroic Vietnam sets for peoples fighting against imperialism and for freedom and sovereignty.

For the people of El Salvador, Salvador Catetano Carpio, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front Supreme Command, stated, the victories secured by the people of Vietnam are an inexhaustible source of revolutionary inspiration.

Delivering a concluding speech, Le Duan stressed that the communists' forum was a major event in the life of the party and the Vietnamese people, collectively elaborated guidelines and ways of resolving the major, pressing problems of further progress and fulfilled its important task. All the congress work, he stated, was a vivid manifestation of the entire party's unanimity and cohesion.

Reception for Visitors

PM141425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Mar, TASS -- The Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee held a reception today in honor of foreign delegations who took part in the Fifth VCP Congress.

Greeting the foreign guests, Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, stressed that the Fifth VCP Congress, which has worked intensively, ended in brilliant success. The congress, he said, reaffirmed the party's determination to continue to lead the working class and all the Vietnamese people along the path of successful socialist building and the defense of the motherland.

The general secretary of the VCP Central Committee thanked the representatives of fraternal parties and national liberation movements for taking part in the Vietnamese communists' forum. Your speeches from the congress platform and at working people's rallies inspire us to new achievements, he said. You have seen for yourselves that the VCP and the Vietnamese people entertain feelings of profound sympathy toward the fraternal parties and peoples.

Communists and our people will make every effort to strengthen combat solidarity, friendship and cooperation with communist and workers' parties, people's revolutionary and democratic parties and national liberation movements for the sake of common interests.

On behalf of the communists, working class and people of Vietnam, Le Duan conveyed to the leaders of the fraternal parties and movements sincere gratitude for their help and support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

He proposed a toast to the friendship and solidarity of communists and fighters for national independence, democracy and social progress, to the health of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement and great friend of the Vietnamese people, and to the leaders of the other fraternal parties and revolutionary movements.

On behalf of the congress guests M.S. Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, congratulated the Vietnamese friends on the successful completion of the Fifth VCP Congress.

For a few days, he said, we have all been witnesses of and participants in its purposeful work. This was a congress welded by unity of will and thought. It demonstrated with new force the party's cohesion and its strengthening unity with the people. It convincingly confirmed that the heroic people of Vietnam have in the Communist Party a tried and tested, authoritative leader boldly forging a path toward the future.

It may be said with confidence that your congress was not only a major event in the history of socialist Vietnam but also a significant phenomenon in international life. It gave a convincing answer to the difficult questions which have arisen at the new stage of the revolution, put forward tasks and goals which are not simple, but are realistic, and presented clear prospects for the country's development in the eighties.

Your congress decisions vividly express the Vietnamese communists' deep devotion to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The communists and people of Vietnam are fully determined to continue to tirelessly strengthen their friendship and allied relations with the fraternal parties and peoples and militant solidarity with the revolutionary detachments of the international working class and the forces of national liberation. As friends and people of similar views, we are glad that we will continue together, in single formation, to march toward our cherished goal and to fight for the peoples' happiness and for peace and socialism.

The head of the CPSU delegation cordially congratulated the Vietnamese comrades who were elected to the party's leadership organs and wished them fruitful work for the sake of the Vietnamese people and the entire socialist community and for the sake of the victory of the cause of socialism and peace.

He proposed a toast to the VCP, which was created and tempered by the great Ho Chi Minh, to its Central Committee and Politburo, headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee and prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement, to the heroic Vietnamese people and their successes in socialist building and to the great cause of socialism and peace.

The speeches of Le Duan and M.S. Gorbachev were heard with attention and were repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Gorbachev Addresses Collective

PM141217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 2 Apr TASS -- The CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been participating in the work of the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress, acquainted itself with the southern SRV yesterday.

The guests visited the town of Vung Tau on the eastern seaboard where a joint Vietnamese-Soviet enterprise built last year for prospecting for and exploiting continental shelf oil and gas deposits is located. There was a warm talk with enterprise leaders, who described the scale of their work. They reported that there is a real possibility of completing the construction of the first fixed marine platform and of beginning the drilling of test and industrial wells by 1983.

The delegation head conveyed to the collective cordial greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and best wishes for new labor successes. He expressed thanks for the cordiality, hospitality and the atmosphere of friendship and fraternity surrounding the CPSU's emissaries.

We have been deeply moved, M.S. Gorbachev said, by the words of gratitude and respect for our Communist Party and the sincere expressions of solidarity with the Soviet Union and our people.

The regular meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, are of tremendous significance for molding fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The top-level talks define the main avenues of our cooperation. These talks give a decisive impetus to the entire course of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

The joint Vietnamese-Soviet shelf oil and gas prospecting and exploitation enterprise with which we have acquainted ourselves also emerged as a result of the top-level discussion of Vietnam's problems and potential.

The CPSU and VCP leaders place great significance in the success of this important work. Today we have obtained first-hand information, so to speak, on the efforts made for the speediest commencement of the enterprise's production activity. It was a pleasure to see people working here who love their work and are ready, regardless of the difficulties, to make every effort to fulfill the set tasks.

Your labor achievements, the CPSU delegation head stressed, are a concrete contribution to the fulfillment of the Fifth VCP Congress decisions and to the cause of raising to new heights the national economy of the SRV -- an outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The CPSU delegation presented the enterprise collective with a keepsake -- a portrait photograph entitled "Meeting Between L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan."

The Ho Chi Minh VCP city committee held a reception in honor of the CPSU delegation and other fraternal party delegations here.

SFRY DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS 14 APR

LD141842 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS -- A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro ended its visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the largest of the Soviet Republics. Before leaving for home, they were received today by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

We can say we are fully satisfied with relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, Vasiliy Kuznetsov told the guests. He gave a positive appraisal to Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation on the international scene in the interests of detente and peace. He added that the Soviet Union highly valued the fact that the Yugoslav comrades supported the new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev.

When appraising the results of their visit, the head of the delegation, President of the Presidium of Montenegro Velko Milatovic, said it would contribute to the further development and expansion of friendly relations between the Russian Federation and Montenegro, the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Further Report

LD142110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, Yugoslavia, headed by Comrade Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the republic. During the warm and friendly talk it was noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are developing successfully in all fields. It was stressed that there is special significance in the mutual understanding between the USSR AND Yugoslavia in the struggle for defending the principles of peaceful coexistence and for detente and disarmament. In this connection the great significance of the new peaceful initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was noted.

Comrade Milatovic was also received by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. They discussed questions of further deepening the all-round development of Soviet-Yugoslav cultural relations.

The final meeting of the delegation was with Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Both sides stressed that the visit would promote the further development of expansion of friendly relations between the RSFSR and Montenegro and between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

The delegation left for home.

ARTICLE ON U.S. SANCTIONS, PROPAGANDA ON POLAND

PM141549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Capt. V. Nikanorov under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "A Distant Dog's Bark"]

[Text] Any malice is the result of impotence, the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau asserted a little over two centuries ago. We are convinced anew of the truth of this assertion by the incredible din raised in the West after the imposition of martial law in Poland. The hopes that world imperialism pinned on the subversive activity of the antisocialist forces in that country have dispelled like smoke. That is precisely what can explain the truly hysterical pitch of the anti-Polish campaign unleashed by the bourgeois mass propaganda media.

The fact that the widely billed measures for economic pressure on Poland are failing to produce the result on which the initiators of this inhumane undertaking were counting is also generating extreme irritation in the West. There is no doubt that the halting of food deliveries, the abrogation of the fishing quota within the 200-mile U.S. coastal waters zone and other discriminatory sanctions imposed by official Washington against Poland are not helping the speediest surmounting of the difficulties facing the Polish economy. But these measures cannot force -- are incapable of forcing -- the people of a sovereign state to turn from their chosen path.

In his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said "no one will succeed in toppling socialism in Poland." The guarantee of this is the considerable political and economic support that the Polish people obtain from the USSR and the other socialist community states. We cannot deny the truth of the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, which greeted the announcement of the U.S. anti-Polish sanctions with the rather caustic comment that the effect of the "sanctions" would be "nothing more than a distant dog's bark."

The reverberations of this sinister barking can be heard clearly today in Munich, which is the site of Radio Free Europe, which works on the CIA's money and under its instructions. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU reports that the depths of the U.S. espionage department recently gave birth to another instruction demanding that "every effort be made to present any aid granted to Poland by the socialist countries as insignificant and of no benefit to Polish society." And Radio Free Europe is zealously fulfilling this and other instructions from the CIA and is daily concocting slanderous fabrications directed against the Military Council of National Salvation, the Polish army troops and all honest Polish patriots.

Story follows story, each more absurd than the last. For instance, this radio station's announcer states unblinkingly that in Poland "they are trying to persuade school teachers and senior kindergarten group teachers to ask the children what their parents talk about and to report it to the 'commissars.'" The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI cites one further example of the shameless lies of this radio station, which alleges that prisoners in Poland are "stripped naked and forced to run through the snow." The inveterate liars from Radio Free Europe do not bother with proof here.

The Munich radio station is continuing to pursue the same goals that were once mentioned quite openly by Radio Free Europe Committee political adviser S. Jackson: "Radio Free Europe is a psychological warfare service. Our organization was instituted to provoke internal disorder in countries to which we broadcast. Military intervention only has any point if the impulse to armed action within the country is instilled in the peoples of countries that interest us." Loyal to those instructions, Radio Free Europe has for over a year been trying to instill "the impulse to armed action" in the Poles. But it has not succeeded in unleashing fratricidal war in the country. The "sanctions" venture also promises no success for its initiators. This is giving rise to a new outbreak of malice erupting in the air every day. But the Radio Free Europe propagandists are literally hysterical in front of the microphones in vain.

PRAVDA SEES U.S.-WEST EUROPE 'CONTRADICTIONS'

PM151045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 82 p 6

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "'Leaks' and Curbs"]

[Text] Strange things are happening in Washington. State secrets which you would think ought to be kept locked away have recently invariably "leaked", becoming known to the newspapers and television. Matters have gone so far that New York TIMES observer Flora Lewis has described the "leaks" as "well-organized press conferences."

None other than Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger compete to spread state secrets. "The great battle for the foreign policy course is becoming fiercer all the time, and President Reagan still either will not or cannot arbitrate," the New York TIMES notes.

Washington, fanning the winds of "cold war," has not "surrounded Europe," as people write here, and is preparing to "storm that last island of detente." But how can that be done, what will be the most effective methods to ensure that things do not go as far as exploding the system of "Atlantic solidarity"?

Many American observers believe that contradictions between the United States and its European allies have now gone far beyond "domestic bounds." Whereas recently they were mainly expressed in West Europeans' complaints about the tactics of their "elder brother," who, they say, does not consult with them enough, forgets about them, acts arrogantly and so on and so forth, today the question touches on U.S. strategy itself. Where does Western Europe's security ultimately lie -- in being under the American "nuclear umbrella," or in escaping from it?

From the moment NATO was founded its adherents preached the main idea that America is committed to defending Western Europe against the "Soviet threat." "A European war," Washington asserted, "will be a war for America too." And the 340,000 U.S. officers and men stationed in Western Europe all but constitute the U.S. border and are, in any event, America's "first line of defense."

The years passed, and life proved the myth of the "Soviet threat" to be groundless. West Europeans realized that the continent's security does not lie in confrontation with the Soviet Union, but in consolidating European security on the basis of detente. At the same time it has become clear how dangerous it is to trust in the American siren, and still more to follow in the wake of the bellicose U.S. course.

In the conditions of military-strategic partiy, Washington set a course toward so-called limited nuclear war, which, according to the designs of Atlanticist strategists, would make it possible to protect the American Continent. What perspicacious politicians had long been warning of also became clear: On the Pentagon's military maps Europe is assigned the role of an experimental "nuclear firing range," where the United States plans to carry out a "demonstrative strike."

If anyone was still in any doubt on this score, such doubts were dispelled by President Reagan's bombshell last November. He openly supported the idea of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and the possibility of an "exchange of strikes" between the United States and the USSR in that region. In other words, the emphasis on the former American formulation was shifted. "A war in Europe is our war" was transformed into "our war is first of all a war in Europe."

The question of the 572 American medium-range missiles which it has planned to deploy on European territory in 1983 is particularly acute. Without doubt, in the light of the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war, the American Pershings and cruise missiles are first strike weapons, and their basing not far from the USSR's borders pursues the goal of wrecking the strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States.

For Western Europe the deployment of these missiles on its territory is the direct road to suicide. It is not hard to imagine what would be the consequences of the "limited exchange of strikes" envisaged by American strategists in the densely populated regions of Western Europe where it is planned to deploy the American missiles.

In the opinion of many observers the situation which has arisen is relatively rare and unusual in international practice: A number of West European states, instead of strengthening general security, are helping to undermine it with their own hands. "West Germany," the Bonn correspondent of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "on a densely populated territory the size of the state of Oregon has become a place with one of the World's highest concentrations of troops, nuclear weapons and annual maneuvers, and it is simply impossible to go on supporting this course."

"Western Europe is sounding the alarm increasingly loudly," the magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS admits. "Thinking people there are beginning to radically revise their assessments of established mutual relations with the United States and are seeking new policy decisions."

In response to the West Europeans' concerns and their attempts to maneuver, Washington talks to them like a sergeant major.

Here, for instance, are some of the "flights" which the present frontrunner of the conservative U.S. press, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, permits itself with regard to West German Chancellor H. Schmidt: "His stance with respect to Moscow," the newspaper asserts, "is the result of a demoralized leadership which sees the best future for West Germany in the light of its... transformation into the industrial vassal (?) of a totalitarian empire." So that's it!

Similar hysterical cries emanate from Capitol Hill, where newly fledged congressmen elected on an untraright ticket are heaping curses on the heads of West German parliamentarians. The FRG is publicly accused of trying to "hitch a free ride" on the "NATO train" at American "Uncle Sam's" expense, by not paying a growing share of military expenditure. The Washington "hawks" are particularly irritated because Bonn, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, allegedly "wants to regale itself with the fruits of detente while leaving for America the dirty work of 'punishing the Russians.'"

The New York TIMES recently published an article by its observer William Safire. It is called "The New Rapallo" and judging from the tone was apparently written on the basis of information "leaks" from the Pentagon.

The author raises the question of those same American medium-range missiles in a highly "original" way. Why are they needed? In order, he cries in soldierly tones, to defend -- our "brave boys" (?!). Yes, those very same 340,000 American soldiers who for more than 30 years now (during that time a whole generation has been replaced!) have been carrying out their notorious "watch" on the U.S. "first line of defense" in Europe. Now the Pentagon has had a "sudden thought": It turns out that all these years the American boys in Europe "have been naked (that is the very word Safire uses) in the face of the Soviet threat." Now the time has come to "cover this shame" -- to immediately deploy 572 American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. And it must be immediately since otherwise, Safire asserts, "while we simply waste time at talks, chatting (?!) about arms control, our troops remain naked and defenseless against a Soviet strike.... Without the hydrogen bomb and nuclear missiles extensively deployed (in Western Europe -- T.K.) NATO will be destroyed in a matter of days." Here there is not a word about the many hundreds of American medium-range nuclear facilities which are there alongside the "boys."

Since it is a question of saving the "most precious" thing in the world -- "American lives," Safire (prompted by the Pentagon) vents his noble rage on all kinds of "Euro-isolationists" and "irresponsible, naive pacifists" who are to be found there.

"It is not for them," he thundered, "to take our national decisions on how and when (?!) respond to a Soviet attack." Those last words ("a Soviet attack") are the usual sop to propaganda: The United States, they say, will only "respond," it will not commence hostilities (although it is Washington which is refusing to reach agreement on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons). The true meaning lies in the Pentagon's idea that the United States allegedly has every right, without consulting with the allies, to start a nuclear war on the European continent, all so as to defend "our boys."

As for the information "leaks," they are intended to convince Europeans that the United States is seeking diplomatic channels and is prepared to do everything possible, as Haig himself put it, to "stabilize" NATO. The main bait for the Europeans here is the "serious U.S. approach to the Geneva talks." Unlike the Pentagon, the State Department is trying to prove that the United States "is not wasting time" and is prepared to reach a compromise. Recent speeches by R. Reagan were in the same spirit.

But as yet, alas, this is not supported by the facts. And the greater the skepticism among Europeans -- and Americans -- as to the "honorable intentions" of the United States, the more frequent are the "leaks" indicating "contradictions" with the "stubborn" Pentagon, whose stance, they say, is "inflexible."

The purpose of such "leaks" was revealed accurately enough by the Washington POST: "If President Reagan and the U.S. State Department cannot propose a course with respect to the Soviet Union of whose reasonableness it is possible to convince the West Germans, we may be sure that NATO's disintegration will continue, as will the formation of an unbridgable gulf between Washington and Bonn."

So American observers are evidently not too far from the truth when they ridicule the "dispute" between the Pentagon and the State Department and conclude that "there are no serious disagreements between them." Both are trying to save "Atlanticism" and impose American diktat on the peoples of Western Europe. That is why Washington's desire to deceive West European public opinion, which is increasingly insistently coming out against the adventurist U.S. course, is plain to see in the Washington "leaks."

BEZYMENSKIY HITS U.S. CW STOCKS IN W. GERMANY

PM141415 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

[Article written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA by APN correspondent Lev Bezymenskiy under the rubric "The Pentagon's Lethal Arsenals": "Hostages Against Their Will"]

[Text] Bonn -- The United States is ready to defend Western Europe to the last European. They intend to use for this every means available to them, for example, the whole gamut of nuclear weapons -- atomic, hydrogen and neutron. Europe, thousands of miles across the Atlantic Ocean from the New World, is being assigned the role of a "theater of limited nuclear war." What does it matter if the cradle of modern, including American, civilization were to become radioactive ruins! The maniacs in generals' uniform see this as just "inevitable losses." And they are speechless with amazement that Europeans should be protesting against the Pentagon's weapons. And, of course, not only against nuclear weapons. The inhabitants of the Old World are no less indignant over the plans to deploy American "invisible death" in their homeland. The threat of chemical warfare is hanging over Europe....

A young boy of 14 brought a handful of multicolored plastic capsules, which he thought looked suspicious, to the police station in the West German town of Lubeck. He had found them on some waste land near a chemical factory belonging to the firm of (Dreger).

And, naturally, he was curious about what was inside.... "If he had satisfied his curiosity, casualties would have been inevitable," Senator (Hilpert), who announced the find, said. It turned out that an area covering 70 square meters was packed several meters deep with thousands of capsules containing poisonous substances. They had been made by the firm of (Dreger) during the war on the orders of the Wehrmacht. They quickly cordoned off the stretch of waste land and started to cart the soil away....

Soon after children playing on the edge of another town -- Kiel -- came across an equally dangerous find. The capsules had been made by the same firm. How did they get there? Why were they only found 37 years after the war had ended? Criminologists are still guessing at the answers. Meanwhile, a wave of alarming commentaries has swept the West German press. The magazine DER SPIEGEL reported that over 70,000 tons of poisonous substances made under orders from Hitler were buried in over 25 different places on West German territory.

But is it only the legacy of the last war we have to fear? Speaking at a press conference in Bonn recently, the chairman of the Green Party, Petra Kelly, expressed a different opinion. She pointed out that there is a large quantity of poisonous substances in the FRG belonging not to the Wehrmacht, which has disappeared off the face of the earth, but to the very real U.S. Armed Forces. In this connection Kelly -- and she is not the only one -- sharply condemned Reagan's recent decision to step up the manufacture of new toxins.

According to DER SPIEGEL, despite all the measures taken to maintain secrecy, the West German public is aware of the existence of no less than four major stockpiles of American chemical weapons in the FRG. Between them, they represent 4,000 tons of poisonous substances. What this means is clear from the following figures: Just one liter of the substance VX is enough to kill a million people. Sarin gas, for its part, is 200 times more effective than the notorious "yellow cross" used during World War I.

In what way does this threaten the population? First, there is the danger of accidental leakage. Everyone remembers the dreadful experience of the Italian town of Seveso. Addressing himself to the American authorities, Julius (Lehban), leader of the Rheinland-Pfaltz Trade Unions, said: "You can treat mice, rats, rabbits and vermin, which have to be destroyed by gas, in that way but not the citizens of the FRG."

The public is also aware that statements have been made on the other side of the ocean to the effect that the FRG and Western Europe could and should become the bridgehead for both nuclear and chemical war. The American Armed Forces' field manual stipulates that poisonous substances should be situated "near potential centers of military operations." As the Springer newspaper DIE WELT obligingly explained, the new, so-called "binary chemical weapons" are of use only when they are deployed in the field. When applied to the American Armed Forces this means that chemical weapons should be deployed in Europe. According to calculations published by the American Journal SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, gas attacks on the territory of northern Germany (Flensburg, Hannover) would leave 100,000 dead.

Can West Europeans relish such a prospect? Even a West German publicist so slavishly devoted to the Pentagon as Albert Weinstein, military correspondent of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, admits: "The American decision is causing anxiety among Europeans. The public is reacting in exactly the same way as it reacted to the decision on the neutron weapon. There are veterans still alive on the old continent who survived the horrors of gas warfare. And even those who took part in World War II remember the fear they felt in the face of the danger of poisonous substances being used and Europe being turned into the bridgehead of a monstrous chemical war". Mr Weinstein would not be himself if he were to cite any cynical reasons for the Pentagon's decisions in the article.

Attempts to reassure the West Europeans are made by telling them that the horrific new weapons are still in the United States and that, generally speaking, they are necessary only to "frighten the Soviet Union." What are these arguments worth? The first one is a total lie. There are already chemical weapons in the FRG, and as far as the very new "binary weapon" is concerned, the United States does not need to seek agreement on its deployment at all. I spoke with several authoritative lawyers with a knowledge of the agreements existing between the FRG and the United States who consider that, in accordance with these documents, the FRG's agreement is not required.

As regards the second argument, it does not go beyond the traditional cynical reference to the "Soviet Threat." But it is doubly cynical in the light of the fact that it is precisely the Soviet Union which is striving to secure a ban on chemical weapons while the United States is obstinately rejecting this.

The West German antiwar movement has included in its "Easter marches" program a demand for the liquidation of the lethal American stockpiles. They are demanding that the United States reverse its evil decision and that the West German Government categorically oppose the threat of chemical war. The life and death of millions is at stake. And if the young boy from Lubek's find is the "echo of the past war," the American militarists' monstrous plans are the specter of a future war.

TRUD VIEWS BRITAIN AS U.S. 'ACCOMPLICE'

LD150808 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 15 Apr 82

["TRUD: Washington's British Accomplice" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- "The Tory Cabinet was the first, ahead of the other NATO people, to back all the militarist initiatives, all the attacks on detente, launched by the previous and the present American administrations," Vissarion Sisnev writes in TRUD today. The news analyst points out that London unhesitatingly backed the plan of deploying additional American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and immediately started building launching pads. It instantly approved the idea of producing and deploying neutron weapons, agreed to the deployment of chemical weapons on British territory. People in charge of the British foreign policy were the first to join Jimmy Carter's anti-Soviet campaign in connection with Afghanistan and Ronald Reagan's attacks in connection with the developments in Poland. "In general, there is hardly any American initiative of an anti-Soviet nature which would not be backed in London."

"At present, the Thatcher cabinet believes," the article says, "that its customary loyalty to the American senior partner will help it in resolving the conflict around the Falkland Islands in keeping with the principle: I helped you in Europe, now you help me in Latin America. The near future will show whether the hopes will be justified, but it is quite obvious that London firmly counts on 'Atlantic solidarity' and 'special relations.'" This largely explains the imperious ambitions of the Tory Government. "It is believed that the sailing of the British armada to the Western Hemisphere will cost the treasury at least 50 million pounds. And should the British admirals begin military actions... "The Conservatives are responsible before their own people for all this waste. They are responsible before the whole of peace-loving mankind for the zealous cooperation with Washington in instigating the arms race, whipping up war psychosis and poisoning of the international situation. Their responsibility is equally grave as that of the overseas initiators of anti-Soviet, anti-communist crusades. The more so, for they are linked by 'special relations' as accomplices."

PROSPECT OF W. EUROPE SANCTIONS VIEWED

LD141450 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS -- "The folding up of business contacts with the Soviet Union would hamper the solution of economic problems which are common to the whole of Europe. Envisioning the future results of this policy, we can say with certainty even today that they will not be to the West's benefit," the magazine NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes today.

The weekly points out in its issue of April 16 that "the West European captials are now debating the option of not taking "sanctions" as the Americans did and not openly severing trade with the Soviet Union but toughening the financial terms by raising the price of credits." The magazine points out in this connection: "The intention to present a 'single financial front' of the West to the Soviet Union, given the present-day interest rates, high as they are, can hardly be viewed as anything short of another attempt at organizing a 'credit blockade' of socialist countries."

"Tougher crediting terms will mean the abandonment by the West of not only the basic provisions of the Final Act and other multilateral agreements on the development of trade but also of the regular practice of business contacts between individual Western countries and CMEA members," the article says. "Eventually, the discriminatory measures taken by the West may force the Soviet Union to revise its trade and economic relations with those capitalist countries which are prepared to sacrifice their reputation of dependable business partners for the sake of 'Atlantic solidarity.

"In this way the American policy of 'sanctions' is aimed not only against socialist countries," NEW TIMES stresses. "It has been estimated that in 1980 orders from the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries were keeping at least 300,000 American workers in jobs. Cooperation with CMEA countries guarantees even today employment for roughly 500,000 West German workers. The loss of Soviet orders will spell out the escalation of unemployment in other capitalist countries as well."

NORDIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER AT REYKJAVIK

PM150851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Profound Concern"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 26 Mar -- At a meeting in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, the foreign ministers of the Nordic countries stated their readiness to promote in every possible way the strengthening of international security, the deepening of the detente process and disarmament.

A joint communique expresses their profound concern in connection with the intensification of the arms race and the deterioration of the situation in various regions of the world.

The meeting participants pointed to the importance of achieving real results at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and advocated the resumption of talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

The ministers expressed regret a propos of the break in the work of the Madrid meeting of CSCE participants and stressed that the Nordic countries will make active efforts to draft a concluding document when the meeting is resumed.

At the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in north Europe. The desire was expressed to continue contacts with the aim of discussing the possibility of declaring this region a nuclear-free zone.

The foreign ministers stressed that the Nordic countries will take an active part in the work of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and will support resolutions aimed at curbing the arms race and preserving and strengthening peace and security.

ISRAELI POLICY SEEN BEHIND AL-AQSA INCIDENT

TA141534 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] A bloody drama has taken place in the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem. This drama has shaken many people in Israel and outside it. This cruel terrorist act perpetrated by an Israeli soldier who fired at Palestinian worshippers again indicates the degree of racist and (?chauvinist violence) in Israel and shows the poisonous atmosphere in Israeli society. As much as Begin and his ministers try to define the incident in Al-Aqsa as the criminal act of an individual, it is still absolutely clear that the ruthless act is fully compatible with the doctrines of violence, national superiority and hostility toward Arabs that are nurtured by the ruling circles in Israel.

It does not take more than one glance to learn that Goodman's act fits in with all the acts perpetrated by the occupying forces in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights upon the government's orders. There, too, soldiers shoot at unarmed people. Logically speaking it is possible to view the wild ruffian who opened fire in the Al-Aqsa mosque as one of the executors of the Begin government's official policy. It was none other than Ari'el Sharon who declared that the government is preparing for a final solution to the Arab problem. He was referring in his remarks to the acts perpetrated by the Israeli forces and settlers in the occupied territories and to what Begin is planning against Lebanon. Does the insane Goodman's act not fall in line with these official declarations by the defense minister? It would have been strange if the radical, pro-fascist rightists had not complied with Sharon's call and taken advantage of the anti-Arab psychosis inflamed by the government.

Drawing quite a bit of attention was also the fact that the terrorist Goodman went to Israel from the United States -- he is an American. It is no secret that Jews of U.S. origin constitute the backbone of the pro-fascist groups in Israel. It is no secret that the U.S. intelligence services find great interest in the activity of these groups. Well then, what kind of services can the CIA ask of such people as Kahane and Goodman? The very fact that the United States needs a state of tension in the Middle East and enmity between Jews and Arabs points to far-reaching conclusions.

Is it not possible, for instance, that the bloody act in Jerusalem was a test for possible further escalation in the region? The story about a single terrorist, a mad fanatic, which has been issued by the Begin government seems even less convincing when we remember the warnings published in the Hebrew press in the name of Aharon Yariv many months ago. He noted that there was a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts in the Al-Aqsa mosque to lead to an uprising of the Arab population which, in turn, would supply a good reason for forcefully expelling it.

However, is it only the Arabs that are involved? The shots in Al-Aqsa were not only aimed at Muslim worshippers, but at Israel itself, at the hopes of the people for peace. The shots came from the other side of the barricade, from the side of the Begin camp.

Sanctions Against U.S.

LD142128 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Apr 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] More than 30 Arab and Islamic states are staging a general strike in protest against the bloody crime committed by the Zionists at Al-Aqsa mosque in occupied Jerusalem. Never before has the Islamic world expressed such collective anger at the Zionists' terrorist policy. This is also the first time the Arab and the Islamic world has carried out tangible actions not just to check the criminal genocide policy pursued by the Israeli aggressors against the Arabs, but also to pressure the chief protector of the aggressors -- the United States.

The closure of the airspace of several Arab states is directed against the United States, against the American companies which own a large number of aircraft. The stoppage of commercial transactions is directed against the American monopolies in the banks and commercial institutions of a number of Arab and Islamic states which Washington arbitrarily declares to be a region of its vital interests.

[Word indistinct] all this is but the beginning of practical sanctions against the American imperialists who have made and continue to make it possible for Zionist Israel to pursue an anti-Arab policy inconsistent with humanity, and to scorn the Islamic holy places and the religious feelings of hundreds of millions of Muslims.

The massive protest demonstration being waged by the Islamic world against the crimes of the Zionists and their masters, the Americans, is at the same time a demonstration of solidarity by the Islamic peoples with the Arabs and an indication of the Islamic world's realization that it is confronting the same enemy -- the American-Israeli strategic alliance. This fiendish alliance is the number one enemy of Islam -- the enemy of the freedom of millions of Muslims whether they are in Lebanon or Syria, Afghanistan or Algeria, Libya or Iran, Egypt or Pakistan -- the enemy of their national independence and their life itself.

The just anger of the Islamic world against the crimes of the American-Israeli alliance shows the growing determination of the peoples and countries in a vast part of the world to justly confront the impudent imperialist transgression on their vital national interests. The Islamic people have enough potential and means to ensure a successful confrontation. Added to this is the fact that on their side stands a mighty international force which includes the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, and the progressive public of the Third World.

IZVESTIYA Comment

LD141458 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 14 Apr 82

["Tel Aviv Threatens War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS -- "The developments in the Middle East are becoming increasingly tragic," IZVESTIYA writes today.

The Zionists' bloody action -- an attack on the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, one of the main Islamic shrines -- the newspaper points out, "should be viewed not as an isolated act of terrorism perpetrated by a lone fanatic but as a logical result of the large-scale anti-Palestinian campaign unleashed by Israel's Zionist authorities and supported by their patrons on the other side of the ocean."

"Tel Aviv is following its general aggressive and expansionist course aimed at stripping the Palestinian people of their national rights and at the 'physical annihilation' of the Palestinians. It not only has unleashed bloody terror against the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip but also is preparing to crush Lebanon with its mailed fist."

The newspaper characterises as hypocritical the condolences of Washington over the incident in the mosque. Washington "just a few days before the shots were fired at Al-Aqsa had thwarted the adoption by the U.N. Security Council of a resolution denouncing Israel for its mass-scale bloody terror and repressions against the Arab population of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip."

"Tel Aviv, armed to the teeth by its 'strategic ally', Washington," the commentary says, "intends to deliver a blow at the units of the Palestine resistance movement and at the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and to hand control over the country to the right-wing Lebanese forces. This outcome would well please the United States, for which the Palestinian people's refusal to accept the so-called administrative autonomy constitutes an obstacle in the way of the implementation of the anti-Arab Camp David plans."

Soviet Muslims Protest

LD141606 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Soviet Muslims have expressed deep indignation at the vicious crime committed by the Israeli Zionists in Jerusalem where the Al-Aqsa mosque, a sacred Muslim shrine, was defiled and where the blood of their brothers was shed.

The leaders of the Soviet Muslim spiritual administrations issued a statement on this occasion condemning this oppressive and barbaric action which expressed the (?criminal) ideology and the criminal policy being pursued by the ruling clique in Israel. The statement says: In the name of the millions of Soviet Muslims, we condemn with indignation this barbaric action by the extremist Zionists and consider it to constitute blatant disrespect of the Islamic faith and of the religious feelings of all the faithful.

We appeal to all Muslims, all believers in other religions and all people of good will to protest the brutal oppressive actions carried out by the Israeli Zionists in the occupied Arab territories with the overt support of the U.S. Administration.

Arab Diplomats Meet

LD141626 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS -- A meeting of heads of the Arab diplomatic corps was held today at the representation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Moscow in connection with Israel's aggressive policy on occupied Arab lands, the policy directed against the Arab people of Palestine.

Heads of the Arab diplomatic corps pointed to further escalation of the Israeli aggression which was culminated in one of Israeli Zionists opening fire on praying Arabs in the Al-Aqsa mosque, one of the most sacred Islamic mosques. As a result of this bloody crime, two Palestinians were killed and several tens of others were wounded.

Heads of the Arab diplomatic corps in Moscow condemn this act of aggression which reveals the real nature of Zionism headed by Israel.

Heads of the Arab diplomatic corps expressed admiration for the struggle and staunchness of the Arab people of Palestine which is determined to continue the struggle against the Israeli occupiers.

Heads of the Arab diplomatic missions expressed the conviction that the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation will achieve the implementation of their lawful rights in the resolute and just struggle which is supported by all friendly peoples of the world.

Security Council Session

LD140556 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 14 Apr, TASS -- An emergency session of the UN Security Council has opened here. It was convened in connection with the sharp deterioration of the situation in the Israeli occupied Arab territories, in particular after the fresh terrorist act of the Zionists three days ago -- the shooting of believers in one of Jerusalem's mosques. The session was convened at the request of the group of Moslem countries.

RADIO VIEWS QOTBZADEH'S ANTI-IRANIAN ACTIVITIES

GF141513 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] "Who is Qotbzadeh? He is a pro-American adventurist who is also working for the CIA. Qotbzadeh has tried hard to isolate Iran from its respectful friends and prepare for restoring the country's past in favor of American interests."

In the 1950's Qotbzadeh used to supply valuable information to his patrons regarding the activities of anti-shah groups. Nevertheless, he managed to move into the ranks of Khomeyni supporters at the time when the fall of the shah was imminent. Through Qotbzadeh's help, the CIA hoped to weaken the Islamic revolution.

"It must be noted that this hope was successful to a certain extent. Qotbzadeh was appointed director of Iranian radio and television and later became foreign minister. Thus, he managed to influence the policy of Iran in favor of the interests of his patrons on the other side of the ocean. Hiding behind anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan slogans, Qotbzadeh endeavored to unite the counterrevolutionaries. The administration in Iran at that time held indisputable evidence proving Qotbzadeh's longstanding cooperation with the CIA. In fact, with the help of the CIA he used to sabotage the most important instructions of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Furthermore, he also used to provide information to the United States on the Iranian Armed Forces and the economy."

At one time Qotbzadeh told Kuwait's ARAB TIMES in clear terms that he was prepared to cooperate with moderate leaders among the Afghan refugees. It will be recalled that Qotbzadeh conferred with U.S. representatives, including those of the CIA, and the former prime minister of the shah's administration, Bakhtiar, during trips to Norway, Kuwait and France. These meetings discussed the question of uniting opposition forces outside Iran and using them in the estalishment of an imperialist regime in that country with the help of the United States. Despite the fact that the president of Iran at that time was informed of all this, the question was shelved. It is worth noting that former president of Iran Bani-Sadr spared no effort to protect Qotbzadeh.

Qotbzadeh is also responsible for strengthening anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan trends in Iran. Nevertheless, Qotbzadeh's anti-Iran activities have been put to an end. It should be kept in mind, however, that the United States, in its endeavors to create an imperialist tendency in Iran, has always relied on such people. "(Jenab Basi) engaged in fabrications against the Soviet Union for a long time in Iran. Amir Entezam, Ebrahim Yazdi and others like them also used to engage in activities harmful to Iran by resorting to anti-Soviet (?moves) in Iran. The current (?activities) of anti-Afghan rebels and the anti-Soviet slogans and [word indistinct] in Tehran are the result of their efforts. Undoubtedly, the activities of [words indistinct] and these agents of the CIA constitute a serious threat to Iran's independence."

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO IRAN ASSESSED

GF141320 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The visit of PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad to Iran ended yesterday. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

The visit of the foreign minister of Democratic Yemen to Iran and his meetings and discussions with the president, prime minister, Islamic Majlis speaker and the Iranian foreign minister are important events in the expansion of relations between these two countries. As a result of this visit, specific decisions on expansion of economic and other relations were made.

As we know, the imperialists tried with all their might to create clashes between the Iranian monarchy regime and Democratic Yemen. The annihilated shah -- who was the U.S. gendarme in Southwest Asia -- was engaged in a colonialist war in Oman. He supported Qabus' dictatorship and carried out aggressive actions against Democratic Yemen. Pahlavi's foreign policy adventurism was a continuation of his oppressive policy in regard to the Iranian people. Naturally, the Iranian masses in their heroic struggle against the shah's oppression and imperialist dictatorship have always been supported by Democratic Yemen.

The Government of the PDRY decisively lauded their denunciation of the imperialists' efforts to save the monarchy regime in Iran. At the time when Washington was trying to keep Bakhtiar -- the shah's last prime minister -- in power, the Council of Ministers of the PDRY announced that the Government of the PDRY condemned the efforts of the imperialists to save the shah's disgraced regime and expressed support for the Iranian nation's struggle for national independence from the yoke of imperialism and for the closure of foreign bases.

The PDRY was one of the first countries to recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran. Democratic Yemen called on the imperialists to return all the wealth plundered by the shah to the Iranian people. When the governments of Iran and the PDRY decided to establish diplomatic relations, they declared their determination to endeavor jointly for world peace and social justice. This unity is more vital now when the imperialists and their puppets, such as Israel and Oman, are increasing their aggressive plots.

Salim Salih Muhammad, following his discussions with the Iranian leaders, said that further expansion of relations between the PDRY and the Islamic Republic of Iran is beneficial for both countries that are struggling against imperialism and Zionism.

The PDRY foreign minister's visit to Iran helps the unity of the two countries in their struggle against the plots of imperialism.

USSR-SYRIAN SOCIETY CELEBRATES EVACUATION DAY

JN150754 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow -- (Kondratkov), deputy chairman of the USSR-Syrian Friendship Society, has affirmed that the Soviet Union's support and backing for Syria's struggle emanate from the USSR's firm principles and peaceful policy. In a speech at the ceremony held here yesterday by the USSR-Syrian Friendship Society on Evacuation Day in Syria, the Soviet official said that Soviet-Syrian relations are exemplary and are based on equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, nonintervention in domestic affairs, peaceful coexistence and cooperation in security domains.

On his part, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Moscow praised the Soviet Union's stand and its support for the Syrian people's struggle in defense of their just issues.

PRAVDA NOTES CHARGES AGAINST EGYPTIAN COMMUNISTS

PM150935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Persecuting Them for Their Convictions"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr -- The Egyptian state security prosecutor's office has decided to pass on to the higher court of state security the case of 47 people accused of creating the Egyptian Communist Party. The list published in the press contains the names of Nabil al-Hilali, Secretariat member of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; Muhammad Yusuf al-Jindi, director of the Ath-Thaqafah al-Jididah Publishing House; Husayn 'Abd al-Raziq, member of the leadership of the National Progressive (Left) Party; Faridah an-Naqqash, a well-known journalist; and journalists Michel Kamil and Mustafah Nassar.

The latter two are also accused of creating and leading a branch of the Egyptian Communist Party abroad. In addition they are all accused of "distributing printed publications propagandizing Marxist teaching."

U.S. OPPOSITION TO NAMIBIA INDEPENDENCE VIEWED

PM150731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Lashkul "International Commentary": "Two Faces of a Single Policy"]

[Text] Addressing the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, blamed the aggravation of the situation in Southern Africa on...the national liberation movements struggling against the Pretoria regime, the Angolan Government and even the Soviet Union.

C. Crocker's phony accusations were echoed by Senator J. Denton, the above-mentioned subcommittee's chairman, who reiterated the well-known racist ravings according to which the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which advocates Namibia's genuine independence from the South African occupiers and neocolonialists and is recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, is allegedly an "international terrorist."

It is no accident that REUTER reported from London that the verbal balancing act across the ocean coincided with the negative reaction of the so-called "contact group" of Western powers to SWAPO's recent proposals for the speediest settlement of the Namibian problem.

It should be recalled that this group, which includes representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada, pledged back in 1978 to secure Pretoria's agreement to the granting of independence to Namibia.

Much water has flowed under the bridges of the Potomac and the Thames since then, and a great deal of blood has been shed by the South African racists, who are waging an undeclared war against the Namibian people and neighboring African states. Yet the implementation of the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia (to which the "contact group" pays lip service) has not actually advanced a single step.

It is well known that the international community's plans go against the aspirations of the South African reich leaders and the major imperialist companies that support them, both of whom dream of turning Namibia into a colony of the Republic of South Africa, implanting an antipopular regime there and continuing to exploit its natural resources.

Pretoria rejects the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia on various pretexts under cover of phony assertions about "defending" the territory against "the communist threat." And in this the South African leaders are indulged by the Western countries and the representatives of the "contact people," who are trying to use the tactic of verbal chicanery and diplomatic red tape to delay the transfer of power in Windhoek to a democratic government and preserve the positions of the white minority in Namibia.

It is notable that the "contact group's recent proposals for elections in Namibia set conditions that would ensure support for the South African policy of "Bantustanization" and guarantee the retention of compromised political structures in the country.

Behind the attempts to complicate and confuse the election process we can glimpse a blatant intention to delay the decolonization process in Namibia, and this plays into the hands of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, which views Namibia mainly as a source of valuable raw material and cheap manpower and as a zone of its "strategic interests." That is what explains the discrepancy between the words and deeds of the Western countries' leaders, who are trying to preserve their economic interests and a hotbed of international tension in Southern Africa at any price.

The world public is reluctant to be led by imperialism. Voices are being heard increasingly loudly in support of the Namibian people's just struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of their tested revolutionary vanguard -- SWAPO.

U.S. MEDIA, REAGAN CITED ON ROLE IN NICARAGUA

PM141103 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 3

[V. Mikhaylov article: "The Washington Pharisees"]

[Text] A report has come from Washington saying that the "Green Berets," infamous for their "exploits" during the U.S. adventure in Vietnam, are being intensively recruited for subsequent transfer to Nicaragua.

There has been increasing evidence recently that the United States is stepping up attempts to overthrow that Central American country's government, which it considers "inconvenient," and to take the country back to the times of bloody dictatorship. Under cover of far-fetched accusations of Cuban and Nicaraguan "interference in the affairs of El Salvador," the United States is engaged in real interference, arming and training the remaining followers of Somoza, recruiting mercenaries in countries governed by dictatorial regimes and trying to foment distrust for people's power among the Indian tribes living in Nicaragua.

Here are the facts: Some $19 million has been allotted for carrying out subversive activities against Cuba and Nicaragua. The executants are top-ranking officials of ex-dictator Somoza's National Guard and Cuban counterrevolutionaries. The mercenaries are trained in special military camps set up in U.S. territory. In Honduras, about 100 U.S. military "experts," together with instructors from the CIA, are preparing numerous gangs for intervention in Nicaragua.

There is more. According to the U.S. press, representatives of the Miskito Indian tribe are being lured into Honduras with promises of a "better life" combined with threats that Cuban and Nicaraguan airplanes will drop bombs on them. Then, renegades are selected from among these Miskitos who are willing to return and engage in subversive activities against people's power. "Recruiting representatives of national minorities for the purpose of stirring up a civil sar," the American magazine NATION writes, "is a strategy which the CIA has used repeatedly. The CIA used to recruit them for the struggle against 'unfriendly' governments in Vietnam, Laos and Iraq."

However, Washington does not unreservedly trust mercenaries and those remnants who survived the rout. The United States is now recruiting U.S. servicemen with war experience obtained in Vietnam, men whose hands and uniforms are soaked in the blood of civilians. On a CBS television program, M. Wallace, a CBS correspondent, told of a discussion he had with a former "Green Beret." The latter admitted that he had been approached by an officer under whom he had fought in Vietnam and who had offered him a contract to sign. According to this contract, the "Green Beret" would earn $50,000 in 6 months after being sent to Nicaragua to engage in activities of a subversive nature. M. Wallace stressed that, according to CBS information, many assassins from among U.S. special troops had already accepted similar offers. Their mission, M. Wallace said, "which will probably begin in April, has already received White House approval."

So the Washington pharisees are true to themselves. Loudly condemning "international terrorism" and accusing absolutely everyone except themselves and their protegees of being involved in it, the White House is preparing an act of the crudest international brigandage. Even President Reagan indirectly confirmed this in an interview. To the question, "Mr President, have you approved secret operations aimed at destabilizing the Nicaraguan Government?" Reagan replied: "Definitely not. We support that country.... Oh, just a minute, excuse me, I thought you were talking about El Salvador.... Well, this question has to do with interests in the sphere of national security, and I simply.... I am not going to comment."

Quite an eloquent answer, don't you think?

BREZHNEV GREETS UZBEKISTAN CORN GROWERS

LD141308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has addressed the young corn growers of Uzbekistan.

Dear comrades, the message says, the CPSU Central Committee received with great satisfaction the successes of the young corngrowers of Uzbekistan who have kept their word to the homeland. In 1981 1,529,000 tons of corn were produced in the republic. By widely using industrial methods and team contracting, 413 Komsomol youth teams and work units have each gathered in 100 or more quintals of grain per hectare. This is a remarkable result.

Over many years Komsomols and young men and women in the republic who have taken to cultivating corn have been displaying models of selfless labor and making a sizeable contribution to the country's grain resources.

The party allocates an important role to the increase in corn production in solving the food problem. Your patriotic initiative to take under your patronage the cornfields and the newly created sovkhozes for corn production, and the rich experience acquired in introducing progressive technology and the cultivation of large crops on this basis merit all-round support and wide propagation.

It is pleasing that you are not resting on your laurels and have decided to work toward the production of 2 million tons of corn in the republic. I think that you are now capable of solving such an important task as cultivating corn seeds for other regions of the country.

I am sure that the Komsomols and the young toilers of the fields of Uzbekistan, under the guidance of the party organizations, will do everything to ensure that the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR and our great multinational homeland is commemorated with a rich harvest.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed wishes for good health and great successes in the fulfillment of the major socialist pledges which have been adopted and of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

TEREBILOV AT CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL THEFT

PM141413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Lawyers' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of workers of justice organs and the courts was held 22-23 March this year with the participation of the union republic ministers of justice and supreme court chairmen, the leaders of a number of kray and oblast people's courts, bailiffs and representatives of the legal service in the national economy.

The report was delivered by A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice. Those taking part in the conference discussed the question of improving the work of justice organs and institutions and the course in stepping up the struggle against mismanagement, theft and other abuses in agricultural organizations and at enterprises connected with the processing of agricultural produce in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Teresilov, USSR minister of justice. Taking part in the work of the conference were V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; department sector chief P.I. Sabayev; A.Y. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; B.V. Zabotin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT KIEV SCIENCE ACADEMIES SESSION

LD141546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 150th anniversary of Kiev, which falls this year, will be a notable event in our country's public and cultural life. A joint learned session of the academies of sciences of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, which was held in the Ukrainain capital today, was devoted to this jubilee. The session was opened by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The role of Kiev in the historic destinies of our homeland was revealed in a report by Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic Communist Party, took part in the work of the session.

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY HONORING KAZAKHSTAN

LD142230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The days of art and literature of Kazakhstan in the RSFSR are devoted to the 250th anniversary of the Kazakhstan's voluntary uniting with Russia. A ceremonial opening of this festival of the friendship of Soviet peoples was held today at the USSR's Bolshoy Theater.

Comrades Demichev, Solomentsev, Dolgikh and Zimyanin; Comrade Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; and a delegation of the Kazakh SSR, headed by Comrade Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium were present at the ceremony.

CEREMONIAL SOIREE ON PAINTER'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

PM141509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Singer of the Native Country"]

[Text] The great Russian artist Ivan Ivanovich Shishkin extolled his native land and its poetic beauty with extraordinary profundity and emotion. A ceremonial soiree held in the USSR's Bolshoy Theater 24 March was a tribute of love and respect to a remarkable master of the fatherland's art, the 150th anniversary of whose birth is being marked at present.

Representatives of the capital's artistic intelligentsia and public, cultural figures and scientists, workers of Moscow enterprises and guests from the union republics gathered at the theater.

The soiree was attended by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MORALE IN COLLECTIVES

PM141247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Morale Climate of the Collective"]

[Excerpts] The new economic mechanism raises the role of the labor collectives in resolving economic tasks and in people's communist education still higher. Their vested interest in seeking out reserves is increasing, as is their responsibility for implementing plans and socialist pledges and improving work efficiency and quality.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress that we must display constant concern for the creation of the kind of atmosphere and sociopsychological and moral climate in the production sphere in which the best features of the Soviet character, the best qualities of the Soviet person, are revealed most fully.

There are many factors exerting direct influence on the formation of such an atmosphere. The most important one is the good organization of affairs. Life convinces us that where there is a greater degree of order in production and labor organization the collective is stronger and more stable and its results better.

The damage caused by organizational blunders does not end at economic losses. The collective's morale losses are no less tangible. For instance, it is well known that crash programs make output more expensive and frequently lower its quality. At the same time they also disrupt educational work. It is hard to penalize absenteeism and tardiness if people are sitting around unoccupied today yet are obliged to work overtime tomorrow. It is important to promptly ascertain the reasons for faults and take effective measures.

The correct path toward this is the development of the creative activeness of the workers, kolkhoz members and specialists and their involvement in participation in production management and the improvement of the economic mechanism. How best to combine the personal interests of the worker with the interests of the enterprise and society as a whole? What must be done to minimize manual work and ensure the most direct, palpable connection between labor and its remuneration? The answer to these and similar questions must be given not only by scientists. A large contribution can also be made by the production collectives. We must heed those people made wiser by their experience of life and who are endowed with practical acumen and generalize their opinions.

Seeking to ensure that labor is full and interesting is the paramount duty of economic leaders and party and trade union organizations. The Leningradskiy Obkom, which displays constant concern to enhance the collectives' labor and sociopolitical activeness, sets a good example here. Everything here is important -- the introduction of progressive forms of collective work, the ensuring of opportunities for professional growth, the improvement of working and daily living conditions, and the unconditional observance of labor legislation. These factors directly influence people's mood and their job satisfaction and consequently the general atmosphere in the shop, on the construction site of stockraising unit. Any shortcomings are eliminated more rapidly in a strong, harmonious collective and hack workers, drunkards and embezzlers -- those who disgrace the Soviet worker's good name -- meet with a correct assessment.

Reliance on people's experience and knowledge and the skillful combination of their increasing initiative with effective steps to improve the organization of labor, planning and all economic work are an essential condition of new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5-year plan targets.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14 APR REPORTED

LD150030 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers are discussing sowing plans today. This year they intend to produce about 5.5 million tons of grain. Use of new varieties of grain crops is expected to produce an increase in output. About 500,000 hectares are to be sown mainly with Omskaya-9 and Almaz wheat this year. (0200 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops has been completed in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Pulses and fodder crops have been sown over an area of almost 500,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of sugar beet on the first 500,000 hectares is being completed today in the Ukraine. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of cotton will be completed today in Tashkentskaya Oblast. The area sown to cotton covers 135,000 hectares. This year Uzbekistan is expected to grow 5.95 million tons of high-quality cotton. (1100 GMT)

Fine-Fiber cotton sowing has been completed in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. (1300 GMT)

FIELD WORK PROGRESSING, 11 MILLION HECTARES SOWN

LD142302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The first report on the progress of spring field work has been prepared by the staff of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. According to data collected up to 12 April, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sown spring crops on an area exceeding 11 million hectares. Rural workers have launched a competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in worthy fashion. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared equipment and seeds for the spring in a better manner than was done last year. The collectives have been better provided with cadres and many farms are working in two shifts. Early crop seeds have been laid in at a high agrotechnical level by the growers in Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and in the southern rayons of the Ukraine. Farms are paying enormous attention to fodder crops. The pace of sowing technical crops is mounting. Cotton already occupies 1.2 million hectares, and sugar beet 770,000 hectares.

Kuban Operations Viewed

PM141613 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Semenenko report: "The Kuban Starts Sowing"]

[Excerpts] Krasnodarskiy Kray -- Spring field work is in full swing in the Kuban. Using equipment in a two-shift system, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are preparing the soil for sowing, are sowing grain, fodder and vegetable crops, topdressing and harrowing winter crops and alfalfa and tending the perennial plantations. Spring is late this year, so farmers are trying to make the most of every minute of good weather.

For some time now the weather has been unsettled in the Kuban. Night frosts have alternated with sleet and wind. Under these conditions it has been necessary to have equipment constantly ready to be on duty in the fields around the clock and to work selectively. This is just what farmers on the Kuban Kolkhoz in Slavyanskiy Rayon have been doing. The farm's chief agronomist, D.N. Bazhanov, and departmental specialists have much to do just now.

They are in the fields all the time, and as soon as they establish that the soil in the area is "ripe" they immediately send in the equipment.

"We 'snatch' literally every second of decent weather we can. We sow alfalfa, for example, as soon as the wind starts blowing over the fields," Dmitriy Nikolayevich told me.

The same well-coordinated and skillful work was demonstrated by the collective of all the farms we visited. Machine operators on the Kirov Kolkhoz in Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon are preparing the soil and sowing without any interval in between. But if the weather makes this work impossible they are immediately transferred to a detachment transporting manure to the fields.

"There is plenty of work for everyone and we try to see that not one tractor stands idle. This is the only way of guaranteeing the unconditional fulfillment of the work plan and of being able to successfully sow sunflowers, sugar beets and rice when the time comes," kolkhoz chairman N.M. Polyakov ermarked.

Spring's special features make heavier demands than usual on the maintenance service. In view of this the Crimea's Selkhoztekhnika Association, works around the clock. The line mechanics attached to every kolkhoz and sovkhoz supply units and parts whenever they are required.

The maintenance service on the farms themselves is also working efficiently. On the Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz we saw four sowing units in the first team's field. There was a maintenance unit, a mobile workshop and a tank truck standing by.

"Together with the machine operators, our maintenance and repair link -- Nikolay Zhurko, Anatoliy Belskiy, Nikolay Kochik and Dmitriy Sergiyenko -- quickly sorts out any trouble. We recently had a cultivator chassis crack on us. It would have taken machine operator Andrey Torop a whole shift, perhaps two, to sort it out. But that time he lost less than a hour. A spare unit was delivered to the field and the broken one was taken away for repairs.

Winter crops need particular care in the Kuban. As a recent check showed, wheat and barley wintered fairly well, needing resowing in just a few places, which is now being done without delay. The winter-spring topdressing of seedlings is drawing to a close. Up to 150 agricultural service aircraft take to the air daily. In addition, dozens of mineral fertilizer spreaders are at work on the ground. Of a planned total of 1.49 million hectares, they have topdressed nearly 1.4 million hectares of wheat with nitrogenous fertilizer.

The work of transporting manure to the fields is in full swing. More than 500 fertility detachments are operating on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Since the start of the year they have delivered more than 6 million tons of mulch, which is soon worked into the soil.

Importance has been attached to making better use of mineral fertilizer. All spring crops are being sown with an application of such fertilizer. Storage tanks have been made ready and existing trucks reequipped for the purpose of applying the liquid fertilizer which has begun to reach the farms.

Organizational measures, such as substantially increasing the number of mechanized links paid on a piece-work bonus basis, should pay big dividends. These links will be cultivating grain, industrial, fodder and vegetable crops. Last year there were 3,600 of them. This figure has now risen to 4,000.

Many collectives have pledged to gather a record harvest this year. Every farmer in the kray is watching them closely.

WEATHER CENTER REPORTS STATE OF RIVER ICE

PM140837 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 27 Mar 82 p 6

[Report by N. Dementyev, chief of a section of the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "River Ice Will Soon Start Drifting"]

[Text] Spring is asserting itself increasingly firmly. In mid-March the snow melted on the fields of the Ukraine, Moldavia, in south Belorussia and in Tambovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Astrakhanskaya Oblasts. The snow cover in these regions was not deep, and so floodwater here was modest. Only on the Dnestr, when it became blocked by ice, did the water level rise to 4-5 meters and minor flooding was observed in places.

The largest quantity of snow accumulated during the winter in the river basins of the Baltic region and of Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts. Floodwater is expected to be high here, with widespread overflowing of banks, and the water meadows will be inundated. The breakup and drifting of ice on most rivers is just about to begin. The water will rise to 1-2 meters above the usual levels.

Melt water will replenish reservoirs on the Neman and Zapadnaya Dvina and also the big lakes -- Chudko-Pskovskoye Ilmen, Onezhskoye and Ladozhskoye.

More snow than usual accumulated in Belorussia: in the west of Arkhangelskaya Oblast, the north of Kirovskaya Oblast and in Vologodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts. Floodwater here is expected to be as much as a meter above normal. Ice will begin drifting downstream on most rivers in the first 10 days of April. The water level in the left-bank tributaries of the Severnaya Dvina and in the Onega will be higher than the spring mean. On the right-bank tributaries of the Severnaya Dvina and also on the Mezen and Pechora, floodwater is expected to be scant -- 1/2 to 1 meter below normal. Their ice will begin to break up sometime around 20 April.

Floodwater in the Vetluga is expected to be somewhat higher than normal, while in the Vyatka it will be near normal. The floodwater is expected to be even more modest on the Kama. The volume of water entering the reservoirs of the Volga-Kama cascade from April through June will be close to the annual average.

The reserves of snow are meager this year in the central Non-Chernozem Oblasts and also in Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts. Less water than last spring is entering the Tsimlyanskoye reservoir on the Don. There has been comparatively little snow on the greater part of the country's Asian territory this winter. The same is true of the areas drained by major rivers of Siberia and Kazakhzstan -- the Ob, the Irtysh, the Angara, the Lena and the upper Amur -- and also in Tyumenskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts. Only in the basin of the Verkniy Yenibey are the snow reserves greater than normal.

But in Khabarovskiy Kray, especially in the Amgun basin, the snow buildup is 100-150 percent above normal. In the rivers of central Kazakhstan and southern Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the spring levels will be close to normal. The flow of water into the Krasnoyarskoye reservoir in April-June is expected to be close to normal, while it will be less than normal for the reservoirs on the Irtysh, the Ob and the Angara.

The rivers on the boundless expanses of Siberia will begin to cast off their winter fetters in the first half of April. In the lower reaches the layer of ice covering the rivers will remain until the beginning of June.